

Historical Geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

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Introduction

This article is a survey of the ethnic, political and administrative geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the Islamic and modern periods. It traces the topographic and administrative origins of this district and its evolution through its political and ethnic context.

I. Etymology

iqlīmu al xarrūbi إقْلِيمُ الْخَرْوْبِ = Ar. 'district of carob'

iqlīmu إقْلِيمُ = Ar. 'region, district' < A. *qlīmā* قَلِيمَا = 'zone, region' < Gr. κλίμα = 'region, zone, climate'

xarrūbu خَرْوْبُ = Ar. 'carob' < A. *ḥarrūbā* حَرْوْبَا = 'carob'

Iqlīm al-Xarrūb acquired this name because carob trees are abundant in it.

II. Limits

The 16th century Ottoman census of the caza of Sidon lists the following villages in the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb [Map 13]:

Bacāṣīr — Barjah — Basābā — Bayqūn — Burjayn — Cānūt — Dalhūm — Dārayyā — Ḥaṣrūt — Jiyyah — Jūn — Kitirmāyah — Macniyyah — Mazbūd — Muğayriyyah — Rumaylah — Šāḥīm — Siblīn — Wardāniyyah — Zacrūriyyah

From the distribution of these settlements we can infer that the limits of this region are the following permanent topographic features:

- (1) West: the sea.
- (2) North and East: Nahr al-Dāmūr and Nahr al-Ḥammām.
- (3) South: Nahr al-Awwalī.

These are still its limits according to local convention.¹

The fact that Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was limited by permanent topographic features made it acquire distinctive characters, some of which still differentiate it now from the surrounding regions. These characters are the following:

- (1) It retained the same borders over a long period of time [Maps 3-8] and it still retains them following local convention.
- (2) It is characterized by its Sunni Muslim population as opposed to the northern and western regions that are populated by Druzes and to the southern regions that were populated by Shiites until the 17th-18th centuries when they were settled by Christians. [Map 12]
- (3) The dialect spoken there by Sunnis and Shiites is different from the dialects spoken by the Druzes, Shiites and Christians living in the surrounding regions.² Furthermore, the Christians that live in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb speak a different dialect because they have moved there from outside after the 16th century.

III. Early Islamic, Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid and Seljuk periods

a. Chronology:

In 634-635, Sidon and the coastal cities of Phoenice Maritima were captured by the Arabs lead by Yazīd b. Abū-Sufyān.³

In 677, emperor Constantine ordered the people of Mt Lebanon and of the Black Mountain (Amanus)⁴ to rebel from the Arabs. Then, he sent an army by the sea that came to Mt Lebanon, joined the rebel population and controlled the coastal mountains that extend from Galilea to the Amanus in addition to Sanīr سنير (Antilibanus), Jabal al-Ṭalj جبل الثلج (Jabal al-Šayx) and Jawlān الجولان. The rebels raided and terrorized the Arabs so that caliph Mucāwiyah was obliged to make truce with the emperor as he was occupied with internal wars.⁵

Three main versions for these events can be identified:

- (1) 1st version: reported by al-Balāḍurī who does not indicate his source although it is obvious that it is an oral source. al-Balāḍurī died between 869 and 892.
- (2) 2nd version: reported by Ibn Casākir. The source of Ibn Casākir is al-Walīd b. Muslim through a long line of oral transmission. al-Walīd b. Muslim lived in Damascus and died in 810 while Ibn Casākir who lived also in Damascus died in 1176.
- (3) 3rd version: This version is found in four sources written in these languages:
 - (a) Greek: reported by Theophanes who ended his history in 813.

(b) Arabic: reported by Agapius of Hierapolis who wrote in 961.

(c) Syriac: reported by patriarch Michael the Syrian and by the anonymous chronicle *Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*. Both sources are based on the history of Dionysius of Tal-Mahre who died in 845.

These four versions of the 3rd version offer the same story with minor variants. The original version must have been written in Greek for the following reasons:

(a) The term *Mrydyt'* in the two Syriac versions is obviously taken from the Greek *Μαρδαῖται*.

(b) Agapius of Hierapolis translated from Greek sources most parts of his history.

The 3rd version was probably a Greek chronicle written in Antioch before 813.

The three versions, although independent of each other, agree on the main events. Thus, there should be no doubts about the veracity of the rebellion of the autochthons of Syria against the Arabs.

The rebels are called *Μαρδαῖται* in Theophanes. The two Syriac sources call them *Marrīdāyē* 'rebels' and *Mrydyt'*. *Marrīdāyē* is an interpretation of the Greek *Μαρδαῖται*. *Mrydyt'* is the transliteration of *Μαρδαῖται* with the interpretation of *μαρδ-* as the Syriac *marrīd-*. The term *Μαρδαῖται* does not derived from Syriac *Marrīdāyē* but from Arabic *maradatu* مَرَدَّة 'rebels'. As a proof of this is the fact that the name *al-Maradah* المَرَدَّة appears in local Arabic sources (dating to the 8th and 9th centuries) referring to the Christians of Mt Lebanon who were not submissive to the Abbasids at that time.

In 681, the Sixth Ecumenical Council was summoned by emperor Constantine and was concluded by condemning monothelism.⁶ The Monothelits rejected this council and separated themselves from the main church.⁷

Among those who rejected the council were the monks of the Monastery of St Maron on the Orontes. The Syrians who followed the Maronite monks were called Maronites. John Maron⁸ bishop of Botrys and one of the monks of the monastery was elected patriarch of Antioch by the Monothelits at an uncertain date after 681.⁹ According to Maronite tradition, John Maron moved from the Monastery of Saint Maron to Kafr Hay كفر حى in the territory of Botrys where he died in 707.¹⁰ Among the books attributed to him and preserved by the Maronites is the *Explanation of Faith* which he sent to the people of Mt Lebanon.¹¹ The chronology of events related to John Maron cannot be determined certainly. However, it is certain that part of the rebels of Mt Lebanon followed the Maronite monks and John Maron before or after 685/686 when the Mardaites' rebellion ended. This is proven by the following:

- (1) In 956, al-Mascūdī wrote that in his times the Maronites were found in Mt Lebanon, Sanīr (Antilibanus), Homs, Hama, Šayzar and Macarrah al-Nucmān.¹²
- (2) 80 years before that, in 876, the Mardaithes of Mt Lebanon are mentioned in wars occurring between them and the Muslims near Beirut.¹³
- (3) There is no evidence of any population movement or deportation in Mt Lebanon between 876 and 956.

Therefore, the Mardaithes fought by the Muslims near Beirut in 876 are identical with the Maronites of Mt Lebanon mentioned by al-Mascūdī. It is possible also that the major part of the Mardaithes of Lebanon were Maronites while the rest remained Melchites.

In 685, Cabd al-Malik b. Marwān became caliph and renewed the truce made between Mucāwiyah and Constantine in order to prevent the attacks of the Mardaithes.¹⁴

In 685/686 or 689/690, Cabd al-Malik made a ten years truce with emperor Justinian provided that the emperor withdraws the Roman soldiers from Lebanon and from the other mountains and that the rebellion of the autochthons stops; in exchange Cabd al-Malik would pay to the Romans each day 1000 *denarii*, a horse and a slave. The Roman soldiers were withdrawn to Roman territory and the autochthons returned to their villages.¹⁵

In 759/760,¹⁶ the Christians of Mt Lebanon rebelled against the Arabs under the leadership of Theodorus (who declared himself king according to the story of Ibn Casākir) and raided the Biqāc. Šāliḥ b. Calī al-Hāšimī, governor of Syria and Egypt, ordered Rabāḥ b. Cuṭmān, governor of Damascus, to campaign against them. Rabāḥ b. Cuṭmān marched against the rebels into Mt Lebanon and besieged them in the fortress of al-Munayṭirah المنيطرة. Theodorus fled with his companions to Roman territory and the fortress was captured by the Muslims. Šāliḥ b. Calī ordered the deportation of the Christians of Lebanon and their settlement in different parts of Syria.¹⁷ With the rebels, many Christians who did not share in the rebellion were deported. For this reason, Cabdul-Raḥmān b. Camr al-Awzācī¹⁸ sent a letter to Šāliḥ b. Calī deploring the deportation of those who did not rebel.¹⁹

In 758/759, al-Manšūr went to Jerusalem then to Damascus.²⁰ In Damascus, he met al-Mundir b. Mālīk al-Laxmī and his brother Arslān (or Raslān)²¹ chiefs of the tribe of Laxm لخم that lived near Macarrah al-Nucmān. He ordered them to move with their tribes from Macarrah al-Nucmān to the mountains of Beirut.²²

In 759, the tribes of Laxm and Tanūx تنوخ lead by al-Mundir and Arslān settled in the mountains of Beirut following the order of al-Manšūr.²³ These tribes settled mainly in the regions of al-Ġarb الغرب [no. 14, Map 3], al-Matn

المتن [no. 13, Map 3], al-Jurd الجرد [no. 15, Map 3] and al-Šūf الشوف [no. 16-17, Maps 3]. The Druzes of these regions descend from them [Map 12].

It is not a coincidence that these tribes settled in Mt Lebanon around the time when the rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon occurred. Although Ibn Casākir and Theophanes situate the events of this rebellion in 759/760,²⁴ it is possible that the rebellion has started before which explains why in 758/759 al-Manṣūr ordered these Arab tribes to move to Lebanon.

The settlement of Arab tribes on the coasts was part of a policy followed by al-Manṣūr to defend and fortify the coasts of Syria as clearly indicated by al-Balāḍurī.²⁵ The deportation of the Christians from Lebanon and from other coastal mountains is part of this policy. Thus, Christians were deported and their lands and villages were allotted to Arab tribes. This policy helps us understand the following:

- (1) The occupation of southern Mt Lebanon by the tribe of Cāmilah²⁶ عاملة and of the Alaouite Mountains by the tribes of Tanūx and Bahrā' بهراء after the 8th century.²⁷ These tribes must have been settled there in the same manner Laxm and Tanūx were settled in Mt Lebanon.
- (2) The abandonment of many villages in Syria during the 8th century. The Arab tribes did not settle in all villages abandoned by the Christians and some sites remained derelict. This could have been the case of the site of al-Qaṣr near Šahīm.

The rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon did not cease with their deportation by Šāliḥ b. Calī and with the settlement of Arab tribes in their lands. In fact, only parts of Mt Lebanon were depopulated of their Christian population. This can be seen clearly in Map 12 which shows the ethnic geography of Mt Lebanon in the 16th century. The central part of Mt Lebanon remained heavily Christian. The southern and northern parts were heavily composed of Druzes, Sunnis and Shiites. Therefore, it is in the southern and northern parts of Mt Lebanon that Christians were deported and Arabs were settled in 759/760. That central part of Mt Lebanon was the most difficult to access. Hence, its people were able to resist the Arabs for a long period of time. They must have been continuously supported by the Roman emperors which explains why Theodorus fled to Roman territory when he was defeated.

The remaining Christians of Mt Lebanon were still known by the Arabs as the Mardaite, *al-Maradah* المَرْدَّة in Arabic and their land was known as *al-Cāṣiyah* العاصية = 'the rebel land'. This is explicitly stated in the genealogical archives preserved by the Arslān family and dating to the Abbasid period.²⁸ This rebel land must correspond to central Mt Lebanon where Christians remained the majority [Map 12].

According to the Arslān family archives, al-Mundir and Arslān fought the Mardaite in many battles between 759 and 787. One of those battles was fought at Nahr al-Mawt²⁹ and the other at Anṭilyās.³⁰

In 791, the Mardaite attacked Mascūd son of Arslān in Sinn al-Fīl. Mascūd campaigned against them and burned many of their villages.³¹

In 804, caliph Hārūn al-Rašīd ordered the governors of Syria to settle the Muslims of Syria in Mt Lebanon in order to help the Arab emirs of Mt Lebanon against the Mardaite.³²

In circa 845, the Mardaite were fought by Hāni' governor of al-Ġarb, who was the son of Mascūd son of Arslān.³³

In 876, al-Nucmān son of Cāmir and grandson of Hāni' fought the Mardaite near the river of Beirut and defeated them.³⁴ This is the last event concerning the Mardaite mentioned in Arslān family archives. It is possible that after this event they were partially subjected by the governors of the Abbasid caliphs.

In 969, Sidon was taken by the Fatimids from the governors of the Abbasids.³⁵

In 1078/1079, Sidon was taken by the Seljuks from the Fatimids.³⁶

In 1079/1080, it was recovered by the Fatimids.³⁷

In 1089, the Fatimids took Sidon from the sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caḡīl, rulers of Tyre, who have become independent in it.³⁸

Later, it was taken again by the Seljuks until taken by the Franks in 1111.

b. Administrative divisions:

In the Umayyad and Abbasid period, the region of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was located in the *kūratu* of Sidon كورة صيدا, in the *jundu* of Damascus جند دمشق, in al-Šām الشام (Syria) [Map 2].

In this period, an *iqḷīmu* إقْلِيم (pl. *aqālīmu* أَقَالِيم) was a subdivision of a *kūratu* كُورَة (pl. *kuwaru* كُورَة) which was a subdivision of a *jundu* جُنْد.

The *iqḷīmu* is identical to the late Roman κλίμα. George of Cyprus mentions the *clima* of Iabruda (Yabrūd) and the *clima* of Maglula (Maclūlā) in Phoenice Libanensis.³⁹ The *clima* of Maglula was known as the *iqḷīmu* of Maclūlā إقليم معلولا in the Umayyad and Abbasid periods.⁴⁰

The term *iqlīmu* was usually added to names of towns and villages. Thus we have the *aqālīmu* of Hamāh (Epiphania), of Šayzar (Larissa), of Fāmiyah (Apamea), of Macarrah al-Nucmān, of Šawwarān etc.⁴¹ The construction of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb follows a different pattern. In this pattern, the term *iqlīmu* is added to the name of a plant in reference to the fact that this region is abundant with that plant. There are four other districts whose names are constructed following this pattern:

- (1) Iqlīm al-Tuffāh إقليم التفاح: *tuffāhu* = ‘apple’
- (2) Iqlīm al-Šūmar إقليم الشومر: *šumratu* = ‘fennel’
- (3) Iqlīm al-Ballān إقليم البلان: *ballānu* = ‘type of spinal bush’
- (4) Iqlīm al-Zabīb إقليم الزبيب: *zabību* = ‘raisin’

None of these names are attested in the extant sources before the Crusader period. Iqlīm al-Zabīb is mentioned as al-Iqlīm in an inscription from Damascus dating to 1193.⁴² Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm al-Šūmar are mentioned in the Crusader period and Iqlīm al-Ballān and Iqlīm al-Tuffāh in the Mamluk period.

This pattern of toponym construction seems to have appeared in the Abbasid period in relation to the division of the land between the Arab tribes. We have a proof for this in the region of al-Ġarb الغرب [no. 14, Map 3]. The toponym al-Ġarb, which in Arabic means ‘the west’ in reference to the west of the territory of Beirut, appears in the Arslān family archives for the first time in 866.⁴³ In the documents that date to 758 and 805 it is not mentioned; ‘the mountains of Beirut’ جبال بيروت and ‘the mountain’ الجبل are mentioned instead.⁴⁴ Thus, the appearance of the Arabic toponym al-Ġarb is related to the settlement of Arab tribes in these regions and to the division of the territories of the coastal cities among them. The same could have been the case of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Among the locations situated in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Ibn Hawqal mentions al-Jiyyah in the 10th century.⁴⁵

IV. Crusader and Ayyubid period

a. Chronology:

In 1111, the Franks took Sidon. King Baldwin gave it to Eustachius Grener.⁴⁶

In 1115, Eustachius Grener ceded to the Church of Mary in the Valley of Josaphat a house in Sidon and the village of Capharabra in its territory.⁴⁷

In 1129, the Franks besieged the castle of Abul-Ḥusn in the territory of Sidon.⁴⁸

In 1161, sultan Nūruddīn Maḥmūd b. Zangī appointed emir Zahr al-Dawlah Karāmah b. Buḥtur al-Tanūxī as governor of al-Ġarb and gave him Barjah and Bacāṣīr in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb as fiefs.⁴⁹ It appears from this event that part of the mountainous region of the territory of Sidon remained in the hands of the Muslims and did not submit to the Crusaders.

In 1187, sultan Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb took Sidon from the Franks.⁵⁰

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn took the castle of Beaufort (Ṣaqīf Arnūn شقيف ارنون).⁵¹

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn made a treaty with Richard, king of England. In this treaty, he gave to Rainald, lord of Sidon, half of the city of Sidon and of its territory as a condominium between the Muslims and the Franks. The revenue of Sidon and its territory was to be shared in half by the two parties. He also gave him the whole revenue of Ṣarafand, in the territory of Sidon, leaving it outside the condominium.⁵²

In 1218, the Franks ascended the mountains of Sidon and reached Jizzīn but were defeated by the *Mayādinah*.⁵³

In 1228, when Frederic emperor of the Romans was in Syria, the Franks fortified the island that is situated opposite to the port of Sidon.⁵⁴

In 1229, sultan al-Kāmil king of Egypt and Damascus made a treaty with emperor Frederic and gave the Franks the second half of the revenue of the city of Sidon together with the plains that surround it.⁵⁵

In 1240, al-Ṣāliḥ Ismācīl king of Damascus gave back to the Franks the castles of Beaufort and Tyron (Ṣaqīf Tīrūn شقيف تيرون) with the rest of the territory of Sidon.⁵⁶

In 1250, al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf king of Damascus sent Sacduddīn b. Nizār to capture Tyron.⁵⁷

In 1253, al-Nāṣir king of Damascus raided Sidon and captured prisoners. As a result, the Franks fortified the city.⁵⁸

In 1256, sultan Aybak king of Egypt confirmed to emir Sacduddīn Xazīr b. Muḥammad al-Tanūxī his fiefs in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb: Barjah, Bacāṣīr and Ṣaḥīm.⁵⁹ This confirmation had no effect because sultan Aybak ruled Egypt only.

In November 1256, Gautier commander of the Teutonic Knights of Sidon received two fiefs which Jean de Schuf was holding from Julian lord of Sidon.⁶⁰

In 4 January 1257, Julian lord of Sidon ceded all the Šūf to the Teutonic Knights.⁶¹ He also added to their possessions: the castle of Tyron⁶² and fiefs previously possessed by Jean de Schuf.⁶³

In 15 January 1257 or 1258,⁶⁴ Julian ceded to the Knights Hospitaliers 3 villages (*casalia*) in the territory of Sidon: Maroenie⁶⁵ in clym Essomar,⁶⁶ and Hanouf⁶⁷ and Daraya⁶⁸ in clym el-Kärroub.⁶⁹ In this document, the limits of these villages are given as such:

(1) Maroenie:

- (a) East: the village of Zefta.⁷⁰
- (b) South: the village of Teffahäta.⁷¹
- (c) West: the village of La Daordie el-Hädidi.⁷²
- (d) North: the village of Messeigeha.⁷³

(2) Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15]:

- (a) East: the village of La Geleilie [no. 2, Map 15].⁷⁴
- (b) South: the villages of La Zahrorie⁷⁵ [no. 3, Map 15] and Bequifs⁷⁶ [no. 4, Map 15].

(3) Daraya [no. 5, Map 15]:

- (a) East: Oedi el-Hämmem.⁷⁷
- (b) South: the villages of Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15] and Esshym [no. 6, Map 15].⁷⁸
- (c) West: the village of Borgein [no. 7, Map 15].⁷⁹
- (d) North: Oedi el-Hämmem.

He added to their domain farms (*gastinae*) situated near Cānūt and Dārayyā:

- (1) Bothma⁸⁰ [no. 8, Map 15]
- (2) Ecfareisson⁸¹ [no. 9, Map 15]
- (3) Kärbet el-Ezairac⁸²
- (4) Ecfardebess⁸³ [no. 10, Map 15]
- (5) Bedagon el-Hämmem⁸⁴
- (6) Toreille⁸⁵ [no. 11, Map 15]
- (7) el-Sefargelis⁸⁶

In 20 March 1258, Julian ceded to the Teutonic Knights the village of Cafarfacouh⁸⁷ in the Šūf which was bought from Jean de la Tor constable of Sidon.⁸⁸

In 1260, the Mongols took Sidon and sent Šihābuddīn b. Buhtur to capture Tyron and to destroy it; later they retreated from Sidon after being defeated by the Mamluks.⁸⁹ After the retreat of the Mongols, Julian ceded Sidon and Beaufort to the Templar Knights.⁹⁰

In March 1261, Julian wrote to Anno master of the Teutonic Knights confirming the possessions of the Knights in al-Šūf al-Ḥiṭī, al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and Šūf al-Mayādinah.⁹¹

b. Administrative divisions:

During Frankish rule, the territory of Sidon was divided into these districts [Map 3]:

- (1) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb⁹²
- (2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī⁹³ الشوف الشويزاني and al-Šūf al-Ḥiṭī⁹⁴ الشوف الحيطي
- (3) Jizzīn⁹⁵ known also as Šūf al-Mayādinah⁹⁶ شوف الميادنة
- (4) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
- (5) Iqlīm al-Šūmar⁹⁷
- (6) al-Šaqīf⁹⁸

In 1154, al-Idrīsī wrote that Sidon had 4 *aqālīmu*:

- (1) Jizzīn جزين
- (2) al-Sarbah السربة⁹⁹
- (3) Kafr Fīlā كفر فيلا
- (4) al-Rāmī الرامي¹⁰⁰

The *iqlīmu* of Jizzīn is identical with the district of Jizzīn or Šūf al-Mayādinah. The *iqlīmu* of Kafr Fīlā is probably identical with Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ in which the village of Kafr Fīlā is situated.

The two other locations cannot be identified. al-Sarbah السربة could be read as al-Šūf الشوف while al-Rāmī الرامي could be read as al-Zahrānī الزهراني. It is likely that al-Idrīsī's information is inaccurate or has been corrupted.

al-Idrīsī mentions two locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb on the road between Sidon and al-Nācimah: al-Jiyyah and Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn. He describes both as fortresses. Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn was situated between al-Jiyyah and al-Nācimah in a valley near the bay.¹⁰¹ The valley is probably modern Wādī al-Jawāmīs and the bay is probably the bay of al-Sacdiyyāt.

V. Mamluk period

a. Chronology:

In 1261, sultan al-Ẓāhir Baybars rebuilt Tyron after its destruction by Šihābuddīn b. Buḥtur.¹⁰²

In 1266, Baybars asked from the Franks the demolition of Beaufort and the division of the revenue of the city of Sidon and of its territory in half between the Mamluks and the Franks.¹⁰³

In 1267, Baybars captured Beaufort and demolished it.¹⁰⁴ Then he made a 10 years truce with the Franks in which the mountainous parts of the territory of Sidon were ceded to the sultan while the coastal parts remained under Frankish rules.¹⁰⁵

In 1291, sultan al-Ašraf Xalīl b. Qalāwūn took Sidon from the Franks.¹⁰⁶

Sidon and Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained under Mamluk rule until the Ottoman conquest in 1516.

b. Administrative divisions:

Under Mamluk rule, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a district in the *wilāyatu* of Sidon, in the kingdom of Damascus. It was governed by a *muqaddamu*.¹⁰⁷

The *wilāyatu* of Sidon was first governed by a *wāli* and later by a *nā'ibu*. It was formed of these districts [Map 4]:

- (1) Sidon
- (2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī
- (3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
- (4) Jizzīn
- (5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
- (6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

The *wilāyatu* of Sidon corresponds to the Frankish seigneurie of Sidon excluding the seigneurie of Beaufort. The seigneurie of Beaufort became the *wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf and was attached to the kingdom of Safad.

A Druze genealogical treaties dating to 1485 mentions these locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

- (1) Burjayn
- (2) al-Jiyyah
- (3) Siblīn
- (4) Šahīm
- (5) Cānūt
- (6) Mazbūd
- (7) al-Wardāniyyah

According to this source, the people of Siblīn and al-Wardāniyyah were Shiites, and the people of al-Jiyyah, Šahīm, Mazbūd and Cānūt were Sunnis.¹⁰⁸

VI. Ottoman period

In 1516, sultan Salīm Xān took the Mamluk provinces of Damascus, Aleppo, Safad, Tripoli and Karak.¹⁰⁹

The Mamluk *wilāyatu* of Sidon became the caza of Sidon, in the sanjak of Sidon and Beirut, in the vilayet of Šām (Damascus). The caza of Sidon was composed of the following nahiyes [Map 5]:

- (1) Sidon
- (2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥiṭī
- (3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
- (4) Jizzīn
- (5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
- (6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

Between 1525 and 1531, a tax census was conducted in the caza of Sidon. According to this census there were 21 villages in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb forming a total of 766 houses and all populated by Muslims.¹¹⁰ The following table contains the list of these villages and the number of houses in each:

Village	Houses
Bacāṣīr	41
Barjā	95
Basābā	24
Bayqūn	21
Burjayn, al-	21
Cānūt	91
Dalhūm	18
Dārayyā	42
Ḥaṣrūt	12
Jiyyah, al-	16
Jūn	32
Kitirmāyā	39
Macniyyah, al-	11
Marcū (?)	13
Mazbūd	36
Muğayrihyah, al-	35
Rumaylah, al-	39
Šaḥīm	110
Siblīn	37
Wardāniyyah, al-	20
Zacrūriyyah, al-	13

In 1660, the sanjaks of Sidon, Beirut and Safad were separated from the vilayet of Damascus and formed the vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut.¹¹¹

In 1667, emir Aḥamd b. Macn became governor of al-Šūf, al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and Kisrawān كسروان.¹¹² Between 1667 and 1694, he added to his domain Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn.

In 1694/1695, by order of the Ottoman sultan, al-Šūf, al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd, Kisrawān, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn were taken from emir Aḥmad b. Macn and given to emir Mūsà b. Calamuddīn.¹¹³ Later, they were restored to Aḥmad b. Macn.¹¹⁴

In 1697, emir Aḥmad died. His districts were inherited by emir Bašīr b. Šihāb, his relative.¹¹⁵ These districts were grouped later in one government called *Jabal al-Šūf, Kisrawān and their dependencies* جبل الشوف و كسروان و توابعى [Map 6].¹¹⁶

In 1712, sheikh Qablān al-Qāzī, governor of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayhān جبل الريحان for emir Ḥaydar Šihāb died. His son-in-law sheikh Calī Junblāṭ inherited his possessions and his districts.¹¹⁷

In 1778, Calī Junblāṭ died and was succeeded by his son Qāsim.¹¹⁸

In 1791, Qāsim died and was succeeded by his son Bašīr.¹¹⁹

In March and April 1821, Cabdullāh Pāšā vali of Sidon separated Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayhān from the government of Jabal al-Šūf. In July, he restored them to emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf.¹²⁰

In 1825, sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ was executed by Cabdullāh Pāšā. Consequently, emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl¹²¹ seized the possessions of the Junblāṭ family and appointed other governors on their districts. He gave Iqlīm al-Xarrūb to sheikh Ḥusayn Ḥamādah.¹²²

In 1831-1832, Syria was captured by the army of Muḥammad Calī Pāšā vali of Egypt under the command of his son Ibrāhīm Pāšā.¹²³

To the period of Egyptian rule dates a census of taxes due by Mt Lebanon to the Egyptian government written after 1832. According to it, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb had to pay the following taxes:

Village or farm	Taxes
Bacāšīr	142 ½ ġuruš, 2

	pārā ¹²⁴
Bakīfā	103 ģuruš
Barjā	1264 ½ ģuruš, 4 pārā
Basābā	567 ģuruš, 7 pārā
Burjayn, al-	720 ½ ģuruš
Calmān	103 ģuruš
Cānūt	2227 ģuruš
Dalhūn	536 ½ ģuruš, 6 pārā
Dārayyā	797 ģuruš
Dibbiyyah, al-	285 ½ ģuruš, 6 pārā
Ḥaṣrūt	807 ½ ģuruš
Jūn	2058 ģuruš, 8 pārā
Kitirmāyah	838 ģuruš
Mazbūd	1094 ¼ ģuruš, 4 pārā
Muġayriyyah, al- (with Majdalūnā)	1119 ģuruš
Piece of land in Jabal al-Qubbah	5 ģuruš
Rumaylah, al-	720 ½ ģuruš
Šahīm	2745 ¾ ģuruš, 4 pārā
Sarcūniyyah, al- (a farm in Jūn)	66 ½ ģuruš, 8 pārā
Siblīn	514 ½ ģuruš, 7 pārā
Xallah al-Būm (a farm)	6 ģuruš
Xaribah al-Marāḥ	163 ¾ ģuruš
Zacrūriyyah, al-	702 ¼ ģuruš, 4 pārā

The size of the tax is a relative indicator of the size of the village. Šahīm, which in the 16th century was the biggest village, had to pay the highest tax. al-Sarcūniyyah and Xallah al-Būm were farm hence they payed a low tax. It should be noted that this list does not include all settlements in this region because some villages, farms and persons were exempt from the taxes.

In 1840, the Ottoman and British armies captured Syria from Ibrāhīm Pāšā.¹²⁵ Emir Bašīr Šihāb resigned and emir Bašīr Muḥim Šihāb his relative was appointed at his place as governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl. Nucmān Beg son of sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ regained his hereditary districts.¹²⁶

In 5 October 1841, emir Bašīr Muḥim Šihāb left Dayr al-Qamar and seized to rule.

In 1842, Cömer Pāšā was appointed as hukumdar of Mt Lebanon. From that date, Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl were known officially as Mt Lebanon.

In 1842, Sacīd Beg Junblāṭ succeeded his brother Nucmān Beg in the government of their hereditary districts.¹²⁷

In 1842, Mt Lebanon was divided into 3 districts:

(1) The kaymakamate of the Druzes in Mt Lebanon قائممقامية الدروز في جبل لبنان.¹²⁸

(2) The kaymakamate of the Christians in Mt Lebanon قائممقامية النصارى في جبل لبنان.¹²⁹

(3) Bilād Jubayl.

Each district was governed by a kaymakam.¹³⁰

Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained a mukataa in the kaymakamate of the Druzes governed by Sacīd Beg Junblāṭ. [Map 7]

In 1844, Bilād Jubayl was joined with the kaymakamate of the Christians.¹³¹

In May 1861, Sacīd Beg Junblāṭ died of illness after being imprisoned.¹³²

In June 1861, the 2 kaymakamates were separated from the vilayet of Sidon and were merged to form the autonomous sanjak of Mt Lebanon, governed by a *mutaṣarrif* and having a constitution and special privileges.¹³³ The old hereditary system of rule was abolished but members of the Junblāṭ family still held high positions in the government. Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a nahiye governed by a *mūdīr*, in the caza of Šūf.¹³⁴ [Map 8]

In 1916, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb contained the following villages:¹³⁵

Village
Bacāṣīr
Bakīfā
Bakaštīn
Banamrah
Baqcūn
Baqṣah, al-
Barġūṭiyyah, al-
Barjā
Basābā
Baṭṭāl, al-
Bazaynā
Burjayn, al-
Calmān
Cānisiyyah
Cānūt
Cayn al-Asad
Dalhamiyyah
Dalhūm
Dārayyā
Dibbiyyah, al-

Fuxaytah, al-
Hajjājiyyah, al-
Hārah Ḥahr al-
Sawdā ¹³⁶
Haṣrūt
Iskandarūnah
Jalīliyyah, al-
Jamīliyyah, al-
Jiyyah, al-
Jūn
Kitirmāyā
Lāhibiyyah, al-
Macniyyah, al-
Majdalūnā
Maḡṣabah
Marjiyyāt
Mazbūd
Mazmūrā
Mazracah Cayn al-
Hawr
Mazracah Turaylā
Mazracah Xaribah
Bisrī
Muḡayriyyah, al-
Muhtaḡirah, al- ¹³⁷
Muṣaycā, al-
Qaṣṣubah
Qatlah Cīsā
Quraycah, al-
Rizzāniyyah
Rumaylah
Šahīm
Šamacrīn
Šammīs, al-
Siblīn
Siyār, al-
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
Wardāniyyah, al-
Xaribah al-Marāh
Zacrūr, al-
Zacrūriyyah, al-
Ḥahr al-Maḡārah
Zaytūniyyah, al-
Zīr, al-

VII. Lebanon

In 1918, the French army occupied the sanjak of Mt Lebanon and the coastal parts of the vilayet of Beirut. These territories were named *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de la Zone Nord*, and later *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de*

la Zone Ouest.¹³⁸ The sanjak of Mt Lebanon was separated from the *Territoires Ennemis Occupés* and called *Territoire Autonome du Liban*.

In 31 January 1919, the administrative divisions of the *Territoire Autonome du Liban* were reorganized.¹³⁹ The old nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Southern Zone.

In 1 September 1920, the state of Greater Lebanon was declared. It was formed of the sanjak of Mt Lebanon to which were added the cazas of Baalbak, Biqāc, Rāšayyā, Ḥašbayyā, Tripoli and Cakkār, parts of the caza of Ḥiṣn al-Akrād, and parts of the sanjaks of Beirut and Sidon.¹⁴⁰ Greater Lebanon was divided into 2 municipalities and 4 sanjaks.¹⁴¹ In these divisions, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Sanjak of Lebanon.

In 9 April 1925, Greater Lebanon was reorganized into one autonomous nahiye and 11 districts.¹⁴² In these divisions, the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was named as the nahiye of Šahīm and it fell into the district of Šūf. [Map 9]

In 23 May 1926, the state of Greater Lebanon became the Lebanese Republic.

In 3 February 1930, the Lebanese Republic was divided into 5 districts and the old nahiyas were abolished.¹⁴³ Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained in the caza of Šūf but the nahiye of Šahīm was abolished and the name Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became officially obsolete. [Map 10]

In 12 January 1953¹⁴⁴ and 14 April 1953,¹⁴⁵ the administrative divisions of Lebanon were reorganized, but no changes were made in the caza of Šūf.

In 18 February 1982, by decree no. 4888, the Federation of the Municipalities of Southern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الجنوبي was created. It contains the municipalities of Jūn, al-Muṭīllah, Basābā, Mazracah al-Žahr, Ḥašrūt and al-Zacrūriyyah. Its administrative center is Jūn.¹⁴⁶

In 30 August 2001, by decree no. 6100, the Federation of the Municipalities of Northern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الشمالي was created. It contains the municipalities of al-Rumaylah, Jadṛā, Barjā, Cānūt, Šahīm, Mazbūd, Dalhūn, Kitirmāyā, al-Wardāniyyah, Siblīn, Dārayyā, Žahr al-Mağārah and al-Jiyyah. Its administrative center is Mazbūd.¹⁴⁷

Now, the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb are the following:¹⁴⁸

Village	Dependencies
Bacāšīr	
Bakīfā	al-Quraycah
Barjā	

Basābā	al-Ḥajjājiyyah
Baṭṭāl, al-	
Bayqūn	
Burjayn, al-	
Calmān	Mazracah al- Barġūtiyyah
Cānūt	
Cayn al-Asad	al-Šammīs
Cayn al-Ḥawr	
Dalhūn	
Dārayyā	Turaylā
Dibbiyyah, al-	(1) Wādī Abū-Yūsuf (2) al-Bāšiqiyyah (3) Baqsah (4) Baqcūn (5) Bakaštīn (6) Banamrah (7) al-Xandaq (8) al-Dalhamiyyah (9) al-Duwayr (10) al-Rizzāniyyah (11) Šamacrīn (12) Caqlīn (13) al-Fuxaytah (14) Qatlah Cīsà (15) Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ (16) al-Siyār (17) al-Muṣaycah (18) al-Halyūnah (19) al-Lāhibiyyah
Ḥārah Bacāšīr	al-Ḥamrāʾ
Ḥaṣrūt	
Jadrā	Wādī al-Zaynah
Jalīliyyah	Bazaynah
Jamīliyyah	
Jiyyah, al-	(1) Qaṣṣūbah (2) Maqṣabah (3) al-Nabī Yūnus
Jūn	
Kitirmāyā	
Macniyyah, al-	
Majdalūnā	
Marj Barjā	
Mazbūd	
Mazmūrā	
Mazracah al- Zahr	al-Zaytūniyyah
Muġayriyyah, al-	Iskandarūnah
Muḥtaqirah, al-	Dayr al-Muxalliṣ
Muṭillah	
Rumaylah, al-	
Šahīm	

Siblīn	
Wardāniyyah, al-	al-Baydar
Xaribah Bisrī	
Zacrūriyyah, al-	
Žahr al- Mağārah	

VIII. Ethnic composition of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

In the 16th century, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was populated by Sunni and Shiite Muslims only. This is the result of all the events occurring between the rise of the Mardaite in 677 and the mass deportation of the Christians and the settlement of Arab tribes in Mt Lebanon and the other coastal mountains in 759.

These Arab tribes form the core of the ancestors of the Sunnis and Shiites of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb. The tribes of Laxm and Tanūx settled in the regions situated to the north and east of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and from them the Druzes descend. The tribe of Cāmilah settled in the regions situated to the south and from it the Shiites descend. However, we do not know which tribes settled in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb because the people of this region did not preserve any written or oral tradition concerning their ancestor.

According to al-Yacqūbī (9th century), Tripoli, Jubayl, Beirut and Sidon were populated by Persians transferred there by caliph Mucāwiyah. Sidon contained Arabs from the tribe of Qurayš and from Yemenite tribes.¹⁴⁹ These Persians could have been among the ancestors of the Muslims of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Later, during the Mamluk and Ottoman periods, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb like other regions populated by Sunnis received new settlers: Kurds, Turkmens, Bosnians, Albanians, Circassians, and people from Egypt and the Maghreb.

Maronites and Greeks migrated back to Iqlīm al-Xarrūb after the 16th century under the rule of the Macn and Šihāb emirs. Many were settled there because the Druze landlords who possessed large estates in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb needed peasants to work the land.

It can be noticed through the list given next, that the villages which existed in the 16th century and which had a Muslim population are still dominantly Muslim. The following list shows the recent ethnic composition of the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:¹⁵⁰

Village	M	C G	S	S h
Bacāṣīr			—	
Bakīfā	—			
Barjā			—	
Basābā			—	
Baṭṭāl, al-	—			
Bayqūn	—			
Burjayn, al-	—		—	
Calmān and Mazracah al- Barġūtiyyah	—			
Cānūt			—	
Cayn al-Asad and al- Šammīs	—			
Cayn al-Ḥawr	—			
Dalhūn			—	
Dārayyā			—	
Dibbiyyah, al-	—			
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr	—			
Ḥaṣrūt		—	—	
Jadrā and Wādī al-Zaynah	—		—	
Jalīliyyah	—			
Jamīliyyah	—	—		
Jiyyah, al-	—		—	—
Jūn	—	—		—
Kitirmāyā		—	—	
Macniyyah, al-	—			
Majdalūnā		—		
Marj Barjā	—			
Mazbūd			—	
Mazmūrā	—			
Mazracah al-Ẓahr	—			
Muġayriyyah, al-	—		—	—
Muḥtaqīrah, al-		—		
Muṭīllah	—			
Rumaylah, al-	—	—		
Šahīm			—	
Siblīn			—	
Wardāniyyah, al-			—	—
Xaribah Bisrī	—			
Zacrūriyyah, al-	—		—	
Ẓahr al-Maġārah	—			

M: Maronites
CG: Catholic Greeks
S: Sunnis
Sh: Shiites

Settlement History:

Name	1	2	3	4	5			6
					1525-1531	1832-1840	1916	
Jiyyah, al-	—		—	—	—		—	—
Barjā			—		—	—	—	—
Bacāšīr			—		—	—	—	—
Šahīm			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cānūt			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dārayyā			—		—	—	—	—
Jalīliyyah, al-			—				—	—
Zacrūriyyah, al-			—		—	—	—	—
Bakīfā			—			—	—	—
Burjayn, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn			—					
Siblīn				—	—	—	—	—
Mazbūd				—	—	—	—	—
Wardāniyyah, al-				—	—		—	—
Ḥaṣrūt					—	—	—	—
Rumaylah, al-					—	—	—	—
Basābā					—	—	—	—
Muğayriyyah, al-					—	—	—	—
Kitirmāyā					—	—	—	—
Macniyyah, al-					—		—	—
Jūn					—	—	—	—
Bayqūn					—			—
Dalhūn					—	—	—	—
Majdalūnā						—	—	—
Calmān						—	—	—
Dibbiyyah, al-						—	—	—
Xaribah al-Marāḥ						—	—	
Bazaynā							—	—
Baqsah, al-							—	—
Baqcūn							—	—
Bakaštīn							—	—
Banamrah							—	—
Ḥarah Ṣahr al-Sawdā = Mazracah al-Ṣahr							—	—
Ḥajjājiyyah, al-							—	
Dalhamiyyah, al-							—	—
Rizzāniyyah, al-							—	—
Zacrūr, al-							—	
Zaytūniyyah, al-							—	—
Zīr, al-							—	
Šiyār, al-							—	—
Šamacrīn							—	—
Cānisiyyah							—	
Cayn al-Asad							—	—
Fuxaytah, al-							—	—
Qatlah Cīsā							—	—
Quraycah, al-							—	—

Qaṣṣūbah							—	—
Lāhibiyyah, al-							—	—
Marjiyyāt							—	—
Mazracah							—	—
Turaylā								
Muṣaycā, al-							—	—
Maḡṣabah							—	—
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf							—	—
Baṭṭāl, al-							—	—
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr								—
Jadrā								—
Jamīliyyah							—	—
Xaribah Bisrī							—	—
Ẓahr al-Maḡārah							—	—
Šammīs, al-							—	—
Cayn al-Ḥawr							—	—
Muḥtaqirah, al-							—	—
Marj Barjā								—
Mazmūrā							—	—
Muṭillah, al-								—
Iskandarūnah							—	—
Barḡūṭiyyah, al-							—	—
Wādī al-Zaynah								—
Bāṣiqiyyah, al-								—
Xandaq, al-								—
Duwayr, al-								—
Caqlīn								—
Marāḥ al-Ṭiṭ								—
Halyūnah, al-								—
Ḥamrā', al-								—
Baydar, al-								—

- 1: Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid 634-969
- 2: Fatimid and Seljuk 969-1111
- 3: Crusader and Ayyubid 1111-1291
- 4: Mamluk 1291-1516
- 5: Ottoman 1516-1918
- 6: Modern 1918-2007

Etymology of Mentioned Toponyms:

Name	Arabic form	Language	Meaning	Notes
Bacāṣīr	بعاصير	A.	<i>bēt cāṣīr</i> ܒܝܬ ܥܥܫܝܪ = 'house/land of the pressed liquid (of olive or grapes)'	
Bakaštīn	بکشتین	A.	<i>bēt kaštīn</i> ܒܝܬ ܩܫܬܝܢ ܩܫܬܝܢ (??) = 'house/land of the bows'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> Baxaštayh ܒܚܫܬܝܗ < <i>bēt kaštayyā</i> ܒܝܬ ܩܫܬܝܬܝܬܝܐ (caza of Cālayh)
Bakīfā	بکیفا	A.	<i>bēt kīpā</i> ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܐ = 'house/land of the rock(s)'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Bakkīfā ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܐ < <i>bēt kīpā</i> ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܐ (caza of Rāšayyā) (2) Dayr Kīfā ܕܝܪ ܩܝܦܐ < <i>dēr kīpā</i> ܕܝܪ ܩܝܦܐ ܕܝܪ ܩܝܦܐ = 'monastery of the rock' (3) Tr. Hasankeyf, Ar. Ḥiṣn Kayfā ܚܝܨܢ ܩܝܦܐ, A. Hesnā d Kīpā ܗܝܨܢܐ ܕ ܩܝܦܐ, Lt. Cephæ (<i>Notitia Dignitatum</i> , Mesopotamia), Gr. Κηφάς (Procopius, <i>De Aedificiis</i> , 2.4.14) (4) Bikfayyā ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܝܬܝܬܝܐ < <i>bēt kīpayyā</i> ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܝܬܝܬܝܐ ܒܝܬ ܩܝܦܝܬܝܬܝܐ = 'house/land of the rocks'
Banamrah	بنمرة	A.	<i>bēt namrā</i> ܒܝܬ ܢܡܪܐ ܢܡܪܐ = 'house/land of the leopard/tiger'	
Baqcūn	بقعون	Phoe. or A.	<i>baqcūn</i> = 'small valley/plain'	
Baqṣah, al-	البقصة	A. or Ar.	(1) A. <i>paqsā</i> ܩܦܨܐ = 'pitcher, lentil' (2) Ar. <i>baqsu</i> ܒܩܨܐ = 'box-tree' (< Lt. <i>buxus</i> , Gr. πύθος)	
Bargūṭiyyah, al-	البرغوثة	Ar.	<i>bargūṭiyyatu</i> ܒܪܓܘܬܝܬܝܬܝܐ = 'of the flea(s)'	
Barjā	برجا	Phoe.	<i>Bi-ir-gi-</i> implies <i>bi'r gay</i> = 'the well of the valley'	It appears as <i>Bi-ir-gi-</i> in Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).

Basābā	بسابا	A.	<i>bēt sābā</i> בית סבא = (1) 'house/land of the old man' (2) 'house/land of Saba'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Basābā بسابا (caza of Bacabdā) (2) Bēt Sābā بيت سابا, near Damascus
Bāšiqiyyah, al-	الباشقية	L.D.	<i>bēš'iyye</i> = 'of the sparrow-hawk(s)'	
Baṭṭāl, al-	البطال	A. ro Ar.	(1) A. <i>baṭṭālā</i> בטלאל = 'vain, lazy, idle' (2) Ar. <i>baṭṭālu</i> بطّال = 'not working, not functioning, idle'	
Baydar, al-	البيدر	L.D.	<i>baydar</i> = 'threshing-floor'	
Bayqūn	بيقون	A.	<i>bēt īqūn</i> בית איקון = 'house of the icon'	
Bazaynā	بزينا	A.	<i>bēt zaynā</i> בית צינא = 'house/land of the weapon(s)'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> Kafr Zaynā كفر زينا < <i>kpar zaynā</i> כפר צינא = 'village of the weapon(s)' (caza of Zağartā)
Burjayn, al-	البرجين	Ar.	<i>burjāni</i> بُرجَان = 'two towers'	There were two towers in al-Burjayn, the first in al-Qarḥāniyyah and the other in al-Kanīṣah (cf. Yūnus, <i>al-Macālīm</i> , p. 187).
Buṭnā	بطنا	A.	<i>baṭnā</i> בטנא = 'conception, foetus, pregnant'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> Kafr Baṭnā كفر بطنا, near Damascus
Calmān	علمان	Phoe.	from the same root as Heb. <i>celem</i> צֶלֶם = 'young man', <i>calmāh</i> צֶלֶמָה = 'young woman'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Calmā al-Šachb עֲלֵמָה (caza of Tyre) (2) Calmāt עֲלֵמַת (caza of Jubayl) (3) Calmōn עֲלֵמֹן, in Benjamin (Joshua 21:18) (4) Calmōn Diblātāymāh עֲלֵמֹן דִּבְלַתַּימָה (Numbers 33:46) (5) Cālemet עֲלֵמֶת, in Benjamin (1 Chronicles 6:45)
Cānisiyyah	عانسية	L.D.	(1) <i>cānsiyye</i> = 'of the <i>cānəs</i> ' (2) <i>cānəs</i> = 'non-married old woman or man'	

Cānūt	عانوت	Phoe.	(1) <i>cānōt</i> = 'dwellings' (?), from the same root as Heb. <i>mācōn</i> מַעוֹן = 'dwelling' (2) <i>cānōt</i> < <i>cānāt</i> = 'goddess Anat'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Cānā عانا (caza of Zaḥlah) (2) Cānah عانة, on the Euphrates (3) Bēt Canōt בֵּית-עֲנוֹת, in Judah (Joshua 15:59) (4) Bēt Canāt בֵּית-עֲנַת, in Nephtali (Joshua 19:38; Judges 1:33)
Caqlīn	عقلين	A.	<i>caqlīn</i> عَقْلِينَ = 'bales for olive pulps'	
Cayn al-Asad	عين الاسد	Ar.	<i>caynu al asadi</i> عَيْنُ الْأَسَدِ = 'spring of the lion'	
Cayn al-Ḥawr	عين الحور	Ar.	<i>caynu al ḥawri</i> عَيْنُ الْحَوْرِ = 'spring of the poplar'	
Dalhamiyyah, al-	دلهمية	Ar.	<i>dalhamiyyatu</i> دَلْهَمِيَّةٌ = 'of Dalham'	Dalham دَلْهَم is an Arabic anthroponym.
Dalhūn / Dalhūm	دلهون / دلهوم	Phoe.	probably, from the same root as Ar. <i>idlahamma</i> إِدْلَهَم = 'to become darker' (used for the night when it becomes darker) and Ar. anthroponym <i>Dalhamu</i> دَلْهَم	Probably identical with <i>Da-la-im-me</i> of Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Dārayyā	داريا	A.	<i>dārayyā</i> = 'houses'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Dārayyā داريا (caza of Kisrawān) (2) Dārayyā داريا (caza of Zağartā) (3) Dārayyā داريا (caza of Jizzīn) (4) Dārīn دارين < <i>dārīn</i> = 'houses' (district of Cakkār)
Dayr al-Muxalliṣ	دير المخلص	L.D.	<i>dēr lə mxalləṣ</i> = 'Monastery of the Saviour'	
Dibbiyyah, al-	الديبة	L.D.	<i>dəbbiyye</i> = 'of the bear(s)'	
Duwayr, al-	الدوير	Ar.	<i>duwayru</i> , dim. of <i>dayru</i> = 'monastery'	
Farayšūn	فريشون	A.	(1) <i>prīšūn</i> פְּרִישׁוֹן, dim. of <i>prīšā</i> פְּרִישָׁא = 'distinct, noble, pharisee' (2) <i>kpar rīšūn</i> כְּפַר רִישׁוֹן = 'village of the small head/summit'	<i>Ecfareisson</i> , the name of this location in Crusader documents, implies that the original name was <i>Kafarayšūn</i> or <i>Kafr Rayšūn</i> .
Fuxaytah, al-	الفخيتة	L.D.	<i>fxayte</i> = 'a hole in the roof of the house'	

Hajjājiyyah, al-	الحجاجية	Ar.	<i>hajjājiyyatu</i> حَجَّاجِيَّة = 'of al-Hajjāj'	al-Hajjāj الحجاج is an Arabic anthroponym.
Halyūnah, al-	الهليوننة	L.D.	(1) <i>halyūne</i> = 'a piece of asparagus' (2) <i>halyūn</i> = 'asparagus'	
Ḥamrā', al-	الحمراء	Ar.	<i>ḥamrā'u</i> حَمْرَاء, fem. sg. of <i>aḥmaru</i> أَحْمَر = 'red'	
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr	حارة بعاصير	L.D.	<i>ḥārt</i> <i>Bcāṣīr</i> = 'quarter/neighbourhood of Bacāṣīr'	
Ḥarah Ḍāhr al-Sawdā'	حارة ضر السوداء	L.D.	<i>ḥārət ḏāhr əl sawda</i> = 'quarter/neighbourhood of the hill of the black (land)'	
Ḥaṣrūt	حصروت	Phoe.	<i>ḥaṣrōt</i> = 'settlements' (cf. Heb. <i>ḥāṣēr</i> חָצֵר = 'enclosure, court, settlement')	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Ḥaṣārāt حصارات (caza of Jubayl) (2) Ḥaṣār حصار (caza of Kisrawān) (3) Ḥaṣrūn < ḥeṣrōn حَصْرُون (caza of Baṣarrī) (4) Ḥaṣrāyil < ḥaṣr حصاريل (caza of Jubayl) (5) Ḥaṣarōt חֲצָרֹת / Ḥaṣērōt חֲצֵרוֹת (Deuteronomy 1:1; Numbers 11:35, 12:16, 33:17) (6) Ḥeṣrōn חֲצֵרוֹן (Joshua 15:3)
Iskandarūnah	اسكندرونة	Gr.	(1) Ἀλεξάνδρεια (2) Ἀλεξάνδρειον	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Iskandarūnah, Alexandretta, Lt. Alexandria ad Issum (2) Iskandarūnah, Lt. Alexandroschene (caza of Tyre)
Jabal Qubbah al-	جبل القبة	Ar.	<i>jabalu al qubbati</i> = 'the mountain of the dome'	
Jadrā	جدرا	Phoe.	<i>gadrat</i> (?) = 'wall' (cf. Heb. <i>gdērāh</i> גְּדֵרָה / <i>gderet</i> גְּדֵרֶת = 'wall, hedge', <i>gādēr</i> גָּדֵר = 'wall', <i>gādar</i> גָּדַר = 'to build a wall')	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Jadar جدر, Gadara of the Decapolis (2) Bēt Gādēr בֵּית-גָּדֵר, in Judah (1 Chronicles 2:51) (3) Geder גְּדֵר (Joshua 12:13) (4) Gdērōtāyim גְּדֵרוֹתַיִם, in Judah (Joshua 15:36) (5) Gdērōt גְּדֵרוֹת, in

				Judah (Joshua 15:41) (6) Gdōr גְּדוֹר, in Judah (Joshua 15:58) (7) Gdērāh הַגְּדֵרָה, in Judah (Joshua 15:36)
Jalīliyyah, al-	الجليلية	Ar.	<i>jalīliyyatu</i> جَلِيلِيَّة = 'of Jalīl or Cabdul-Jalīl or al-Jalīlī'	(1) Jalīl جَلِيل and Cabul-Jalīl عَبْدُ الْجَلِيل are Arabic anthroponyms (2) al-Jalīlī الْجَلِيلِي = 'of Galilea'
Jamīliyyah	جميلية	Ar.	<i>jamīliyyatu</i> جَمِيلِيَّة = 'of Jamīl'	Jamīl جَمِيل is an Arabic anthroponym.
Jiyyah, al-	الجية	Phoe.	identical with Heb. <i>gay</i> גַּי / <i>gay</i> גַּי / <i>gēy</i> גֵּי / <i>gēy</i> גַּי = 'valley'	It appears as Gi- in Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Jūn	جون	A.	(1) <i>gūnā</i> كُنْ = 'cup' (2) <i>gawnā</i> كَوْن = 'color, kind, species, remedy'	
Kitirmāyah	كترماية	A.	<i>kter mayyā</i> كَتْرَمَايَا (?) = 'abundance of water'	(1) The village is still known for the abundance of water springs in it, hence its name. (2) <i>Parallel toponyms</i> : (a) Kafr Māyah كَفْرَمَايَا < <i>kpar mayyā</i> كَپَرَمَايَا = 'water's village' (caza of Šūf) (b) Zilhmayyā زِلْهَمَايَا < <i>zleḥ mayyā</i> زِلْهَمَايَا = 'water outpouring' (caza of Jubayl) (c) Šimšmayyā شِمْشَمَايَا < <i>šmeš mayyā</i> شِمْشَمَايَا = 'water's sun' (caza of Cālayh) (d) Rišmayyā رِشَمَايَا < <i>rīš mayyā</i> رِشَمَايَا = 'water's head' (caza of Cālayh)
Lāhibiyyah, al-	اللاهية	Ar. or L.D.	(1) Ar. <i>lāhibiyyatu</i> = 'of Lāhib' (?) (2) L.D. <i>lēhbiyye</i> = (?)	Lāhib appears to be an Arabic anthroponym, but I could not find any example of it in ancient Arabic sources.
Macniyyah, al-	المعنية	Ar.	<i>macniyyatu</i> مَعْنِيَّة = 'of Macn'	Macn مَعْن is an Arabic anthroponym.

Majdalūnā	مجدلونا	A.	<i>magdlūnā</i> ⲙⲁⲓⲃⲗⲏⲛⲁ , dim. of <i>magdlā</i> ⲙⲁⲓⲃⲗⲁ = 'tower, fortress'	
Maqṣabah	مقصبه	Ar.	<i>maqṣabatu</i> مَقْصَبَةٌ = 'place where reed (<i>qaṣabu</i> قَصْبُ) grows'	
Marāḥ al-Ṭiṭ	مراح الطيط	L.D. + A.	(1) L.D. <i>mrāḥ al ṭiṭ</i> = 'the barn of al-Ṭiṭ' (2) (a) A. <i>ṭiṭe</i> " = 'bleariness or sorness of the eyes' (b) A. <i>tītā</i> = 'fig-tree'	
Marj Barjā	مرج برجا	L.D.	<i>marj Barja</i> = 'field of Barjā'	
Marjiyyāt	مرجيات	L.D.	<i>marjiyyēt</i> , pl. of <i>marjiyye</i> = 'of the fields, containing fields'	
Mazbūd	مزبود	A.	<i>mazbūd</i> ⲙⲁⲓⲃⲗⲏⲛ / <i>mazbud</i> ⲙⲁⲓⲃⲗⲏⲛ = 'giving, gift' (?)	
Mazmūrā	مزمورا	A.	<i>mazmūrā</i> ⲙⲁⲓⲃⲗⲏⲛ = 'psalm'	
Mazracah al-Žahr	مزرعة الزهر	L.D.	<i>mazracat al ḏahr</i> = 'farm of the hill'	
Muḡayriyyah, al-	المغيرية	Ar.	(1) <i>muḡayriyyatu</i> مُغَيْرِيَّة = 'of the small cave(s)' < <i>muḡayratu</i> مُغَيْرَةٌ , dim. of <i>maḡāratu</i> مَعَارَةٌ = 'cave' (2) <i>muḡīriyyatu</i> مُغِيرِيَّة = 'of al-Muḡīrah'	al-Muḡīrah المُغِيرَةُ is an Arabic anthroponym.
Muḥtaqirah, al- (< al-Muḥtakirah)	المحتقرة (> المحتكر (ة)	L.D.	<i>məḥtəkra</i> , fem. of <i>məḥtəkir</i> = 'monopolist' (?)	
Muṣaycā, al-	المشيعا	A.	<i>mšaycā</i> ⲙⲥⲁⲓⲥⲁ = 'plastered'	
Muṭillah	مطلة	Ar. or A.	(1) Ar. <i>muṭillatu</i> مُطِلَّة = 'overlooking, towering over, standing out' (2) A. <i>mṭalltā</i> ⲙⲧⲧⲗⲧⲁ = 'booth'	
Nabī Yūnus, al-	النبي يونس	Ar.	<i>al nabiyyu Yūnusu</i> النَّبِيُّ يُونُسُ = 'Prophet Jonas'	
Qalamūn, al-	القلمون	Gr.	κάλαμον , acc. of κάλαμος = 'read, cane, pen' (probably from εἰς κάλαμον = 'to Calamus')	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> al-Qalamūn القلمون , south of Tripoli, Gr. Κάλαμος (Polybius)

				5.68.8)
Qaṣṣūbah	قصوبة	L.D.	<i>aṣṣūbe</i> , dim. of <i>aṣabe</i> = 'cane, reed'	
Qatlah Cīsà	قتل عيسى	L.D.	<i>atləṭ Cīsa</i> = 'the killing of Cīsà' (?)	
Quraycah, al-	القريعة	L.D.	' <i>rayca</i> , dim. of <i>arca</i> = 'gourd, pumpkin, squash'	
Rizzāniyyah, al-	الرزانية	L.D.	<i>rəzzēniyye</i> = 'of rice' (?) < <i>rəzz</i> = 'rice'	This explanation is inferred by analogy with al-Fustuqāniyyah, situated near al-Rizzāniyyah. (al-Fustuqāniyyah: <i>fəst'āniyye</i> = 'of peanuts' < <i>fəsto</i> = 'peanut').
Rumaylah, al-	الرميلة	Ar.	<i>rumaylatu</i> رُمَيْلَةٌ, dim. of <i>ramlatu</i> رَمْلَةٌ = 'land covered with sand'	
Safarjaliyyah, al-	السفرجالية	Ar.	<i>safarjaliyyatu</i> سَفَرَجَلِيَّةٌ = 'of quince'	
Šahīm	شحيم	Phoe. or A.	<i>šhīm</i> = 'black' (?) (cf. A. <i>šhem</i> شَحْمٌ = 'to be black'; A. <i>šahmā</i> شَحْمَاءٌ = 'black'; A. <i>šhīmā</i> شَحْمِيَّةٌ = 'simple')	It appears as <i>I-si-hi-im-me</i> in Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Šamacrīn	شمعرين	A.	<i>šem macrīn</i> شَمْعَرَيْنِ (?) = 'the name of the caves'	
Šammīs, al-	الشميس	L.D.	<i>šammīs</i> = 'a place that is exposed to the sun' < <i>šammas</i> = 'to expose to the sun'	
Sarcūniyyah, al-	السرعوزية	Ar.	(1) <i>šarcūniyyatu</i> صَرْعُونِيَّةٌ (?) = 'of al-Šarcūnī' (2) al-Šarcūnī الصَرْعُونِيُّ = 'of Šarcūn'	Šarcūn صرعون was the name of a town situated near Nineveh (cf. al-Ḥamawī, <i>Mucjam al-Buldān</i> , vol. 3, p. 401, under Šarcūn).
Siblīn	سبلين	A.	<i>seblīn</i> سَبْلَيْنِ (?) = 'loads, burdens'	
Siyār, al-	السيار	Ar. or L.D.	?	
Turaylā	ترىلا	A.	<i>tūr aylā</i> تُورِ أَيْلَا (?) = 'the mountain of the stag'	
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf	وادي ابو يوسف	L.D.	<i>wēde Bū Yūsuf</i> = 'valley of Abū-Yūsuf'	
Wādī al-Zaynah	وادي الزينة	Ar.	<i>wādī al zīnata</i> وَادِ الزَّيْنَةِ	

	الزينة		(?) = 'valley of the decoration'	
Wardāniyyah, al-	الوردانية	Ar.	<i>wardāniyyatu</i> وَرْدَانِيَّةُ = 'of Wardān'	Wardān وَرْدَانُ is a Persian anthroponym.
Xallah al-Būm	خلة البوم	L.D.	(1) <i>xallət əl būm</i> = 'the <i>xalle</i> of the owl' (2) <i>xalle</i> = 'flat piece of land on a mountain or a hill'	
Xandaq, al-	الخندق	Ar.	<i>xandaqu</i> = 'trench, ditch'	
Xaribah al-Marāh	خربة المراح	L.D.	<i>xərbət lə mrāh</i> = 'ruins of the animal barn'	
Xaribah Bisrī	خربة بسرى	L.D. + A.	(1) <i>xərbət Bəsri</i> = 'ruins of Bisrī' (2) <i>Bisrī</i> < A. <i>besrā</i> ܒܝܫܪܐ = 'flesh, body'	
Xaribah Dabaš < Kafr Dabaš	خربة دبش	A.	<i>kpar dbaš</i> ܩܦܪ ܕܒܫܐ = 'village of honey'	The name of the village appears as <i>Ecfardebess</i> in Crusader documents. Hence, the original name was <i>Kafr Dabaš</i> .
Zacrūr, al-	الزعرور	Ar.	<i>zacrūru</i> زَعْرُورُ = 'hawthorn'	
Zacrūriyyah, al-	الزعرورية	Ar.	<i>zacrūriyyatu</i> زَعْرُورِيَّةُ = 'of hawthorn'	
Žahr al-Mağārah	ضهر المغارة	L.D.	<i>ḏahər lə mğāra</i> = 'hill of the cave'	
Zaytūniyyah, al-	الزيتونية	Ar.	<i>zaytūniyyatu</i> زَيْتُونِيَّةُ = 'of olive'	
Zīr, al-	الزير	L.D.	<i>zīr</i> = 'jar'	

Governors of Sidon:

1. Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid:

...	...-...
Naṣr b. Ḥarb	...-...
Wahb b. Wahb	...-...
al-Xaṭṭāb b. Wajh al-Fuls	...-...
...	...-...
Amīr al-Dawlah Abū-Ḥusām al-Nucmān b. Cāmir b. Hāni'	915-...
...	...-...
Cīsā b. al-Šayx	...-...
...	...-...
Sayf al-Dawlah Abū-Tamīm al-Mundīr b. al-Nucmān	...-970
Cizz al-Dawlah Abū-Muṭawwac Tamīm b. al-Mundīr	970-...
...	...-...
Abul-Faṭḥ b. al-Šayx	...-...
...	...-969

2. Fatimid:

...	969-...
Maḍḥij b. Faxr al-Dawlah	993-...
...	...-997
Ġālib b. Mascūd	997-...
...	...-1016
Mubārak al-Dawlah Faṭḥ	1016-...
...	...-1078/1079

3. Seljuks:

Tutuš, king of Damascus	1078/1079-1079/1080
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4. Fatimids:

...	1079/1080-...
The sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caqīl	...-1089
...	1089-

5. Seljuk:

...	...-1101
Cuṣud al-Dawlah Abul-Maḥāsin Calī b. Cumar	1101-1111
Majd al-Dawlah Muḥammad b. Cadī	1111

6. Frankish:

Eustachius I Grener, lord of Sidon	1111-1124
Eustachius II Grener, lord of Sidon	1124-...
Gerard, lord of Sidon	...-...
Rainald, lord of Sidon	...-1187

7. Ayyubid-Frankish condominium:

Ayyubids:

al-Nāṣir Šalāḥuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1187-1193
al-Afzal Calī b. Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1193-...
al-Mucaẓẓam b. al-Afzal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīt b. al-Afzal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīt Yūsuf b. al-Muğīt	...-1206
al-Ašraf Mūsà b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1206-1237
al-Šāliḥ Ismācīl b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1237-1240

Franks:

Rainald, lord of Sidon	1192-...
Balian, lord of Sidon	...-1239
Gilles, lord of Sidon	1239-1240

8. Frankish:

Gilles, lord of Sidon	1240-1247
Julian, lord of Sidon	1247-1260
<i>Templar Knights</i>	1260-1291

9. Mamluk:

...	1291-...
Cassāf b. al-Ḥanaš	(in 1488)
Cassāf b. al-Ḥanaš	...-1495
Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	(in 1511)
...	...-1516

10. Ottoman:

Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	1516-1517
Muḥammad b. Qurqmās	1517-...
Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	...-1518
Hasan Beg	...-1520
Sinān	1520
Aḥmad b. al-Ḥanaš	1520-...
Muḥammad b. Qurqmās	...-1522
...	...-1585
Calī b. al-Ḥarfūš	1585-...
...	...-1590
Qurqmās b. Manṣūr b. al-Furayx	1590-1591
...	...-1600
Faxruddīn Beg b. Macn	1600-...
...	...-1607
Calī Beg b. Macn	1607-...
...	...-1609
Ibrāhīm Beg	1609-...
...	...-1613
Muḥammad Āğā	1613-...

Hasan Pāšā	1614-1615
Calī Beg b. Macn	1615-...
...	...-...
Naclband Calī Āġā	(in 1631)
...	...-1638
Aḥmad Āġā	1638
...	...-1642
Muḥammad Pāšā Arnāvūd	1642-...
...	...-1656
Ismācīl Āġā	1656-...
Hasan Āġā	...-1658
Ismācīl Āġā	1658-1659
Muḥammad Āġā	1659-1660
<i>Formation of the Vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut</i>	1660

Zabits or Multezims of Jabal al-Šūf:

Emir Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn	1667-1693
Emir Mūsà b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Emir Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn (2 nd time)	1694-1697
Emir Bašīr Šihāb	1697-1706
Emir Ḥaydar Šihāb	1706-1710
Emir Yūsuf Arslān	1710
Maḥmūd Pāšā Abū-Harmūš, emir Yūsuf Calamuddīn, emir Maṣṣūr Calamuddīn	1710-1711
Emir Ḥaydar Šihāb (2 nd time)	1711-1730
Emir Mulḥim Šihāb	1730-1754
Emir Maṣṣūr Šihāb, emir Aḥmad Šihāb	1754-1761
Emir Qāsim Šihāb	1761
Emir Maṣṣūr Šihāb, emir Aḥmad Šihāb (2 nd time)	1761-1763
Emir Maṣṣūr Šihāb (alone)	1763-1770
Emir Yūsuf Šihāb	1770-1778
Emir Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb, emir Afandī Šihāb	1778
Emir Yūsuf Šihāb (2 nd time)	1778-1780
Emir Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb (2 nd time)	1780
Emir Yūsuf Šihāb (3 rd time)	1780-1783
Emir Ismācīl Šihāb, emir Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb	1783
Emir Yūsuf Šihāb (4 th time)	1783-1789
Emir Bašīr Šihāb	1789-1790
Emir Ḥaydar Šihāb, emir Qacdān Šihāb	1790-1793
Emir Ḥusayn Šihāb, emir Sacduddīn Šihāb	1793
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (2 nd time)	1793-1794
Emir Ḥusayn Šihāb, emir Sacduddīn Šihāb (2 nd time)	1794-1795
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (3 rd time)	1795-1799

Emir Ḥusayn Šihāb, emir Qacdān Šihāb	1799-1800
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (4 th time)	1800-1801
Emir Cabbās Šihāb	1801
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (5 th time)	1801-1820
Emir Ḥasan Šihāb, emir Salmān Šihāb	1820-1821
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (6 th time)	1821-1822
Emir Cabbās Šihāb (2 nd time)	1822-1823
Emir Bašīr Šihāb (7 th time)	1823-1840
Emir Bašīr Šihāb	1840-1841

Hukumdar of Mt Lebanon:

Cömer Pāšā	1842
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Kaymakams of the Christians in Mt Lebanon:

Emir Ḥaydar Abullamac	1842-1854
Emir Bašīr Abullamac	1854-1860
Sheikh Joseph Karam	1860-1861

Kaymakams of the Druzes in Mt Lebanon:

Emir Aḥmad Arslān	1842-1845
Emir Amīn Arslān	1845-1858
Emir Muḥammad Arslān	1858-1861

Governors of the Sanjak of Mt Lebanon:

Dāvūd Pāšā	1861-1868
Frankō Pāšā	1868-1873
Rüstem Pāšā	1873-1883
Vāšā Pāšā	1883-1892
Nacūm Pāšā	1892-1902
Muẓaffar Pāšā	1902-1907
Yūsuf Frankō Pāšā	1907-1912
Ōhānnes Qūyūmjiyān Pāšā	1912-1915
Calī Münīf Beg	1915-1916
Ismācīl Haqqī Beg	1916-1918
Mümtāz Beg	1918

Emirs of Šūf:

Emir Macn b. Rabīcah al-Ayyūbī	...-1175
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Emir Yūnus b. Macn	1175-1193
Emir Yūsuf b. Yūnus b. Macn	1193-1240
Emir Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Yūsuf b. Macn	1240-1253
Emir Calī b. Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Macn	1253-...
Emir Bašīr b. Calī b. Macn	...-...
Emir Muḥammad b. Bašīr b. Macn	...-...
Emir Miczād b. Cizzuddīn Fażā'il b. Miczād	...-...
Emir Sacduddīn b. Muḥammad b. Macn	...-...
Emir Cuṭmān b. Sacduddīn b. Macn	...-...
Emir Aḥmad b. Cuṭmān b. Macn	...-...
Emir Mulhim b. Aḥmad b. Macn	...-1442
Emir Yūnus b. Mulhim b. Macn	1442-...
Emir Faxruddīn Cuṭmān b. Mulhim b. Macn	...-1506
Emir Yūnus b. Macn	1506-1511
Emir Qurqmās b. Yūnus b. Macn	(in 1523)
Emir Yūnus b. Macn	(in 1548)
Emir Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	
Muḥammad Beg	
Emir Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš, mukaddem Cizzuddīn, Muḥammad	
Emir Qurqmās b. Yūnus b. Macn	...-1586
Emir Sayfuddīn al-Tanūxī	1586-1592
Emir Faxruddīn Beg b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1592-1613
Emir Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1613-1614
Emir Nāširuddīn al-Tanūxī	1614
Emir Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1614-1619
Emir Faxruddīn Beg b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1619-1634
Emir Calī b. Calamuddīn	1634-1636
Emir Mulhim b. Yūnus b. Macn	1636-1637
Emir Calī b. Calamuddīn	1637-...
Emir Mulhim b. Yūnus b. Macn	...-1657
Emirs Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulhim b. Macn	1657-1660
Sheikh Sirhān b. al-Cimād	1660-...
Emirs Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulhim b. Macn	...-1663
Sheikh Abū-Calwān, emir Muḥammad b. Calamuddīn	1663-...
Emir Aḥmad b. Mulhim b. Macn	1667-1693
Emir Mūsà b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Emir Aḥmad b. Mulhim b. Macn	1694-1697
Sheikh Qablān al-Qāzī	...-1712
Sheikh Calī Junblāṭ	1712-1778
Sheikh Qāsim Junblāṭ	1778-1791
Sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āğā	1821
Sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ	1821-1825
Sheikh Ḥammūd Bū-Nakad, sheikh Nāšīf Bū-Nakad	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Beg Junblāṭ	1840-1842

Sacīd Beg Junblāṭ	1842-1861
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Governors of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

Sheikh Qablān al-Qāzī	...-1712
Sheikh Calī Junblāṭ	1712-1778
Sheikh Qāsim Junblāṭ	1778-1791
Sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āḡā	1821
Sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ	1821-1825
Sheikh Ḥusayn Ḥamādah	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Beg Junblāṭ	1840-1842
Sacīd Beg Junblāṭ	1842-1861

Abbreviations:

CSCO *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*
RCEA *Répertoire Chronologique d'Epigraphie Arabe*
RHC *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*

A.	Aramaic
Ar.	Arabic
b.	Ar. <i>ibnu</i> = 'son of'
dim.	diminutive
fem.	feminine
Gr.	Greek
Heb.	Hebrew
Phoe.	Phoenician
L.D.	local dialect
Lt.	Latin
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
Tr.	Turkish

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Transliteration of Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic and Turkish:

		Arabic/Turkish	Aramaic/ Hebrew	IPA ¹⁵¹
Consonants	'	ء أ إ إؤ ئ ئ	א	[ʔ]
	b	ب	ב	[b]
	t	ت	ת	[t]
	t̤	ث		[t̤]
	g	گ	ג	[g]
	j	ج		[j], [ɰ]
	ħ	ح	ח	[ħ]
	x	خ		[x]
	d	د	ד	[d]
	d̤	ذ		[d̤]
	r	ر	ר	[r]
	z	ز	ז	[z]
	s	س	ס	[s]
	š		ש	[ʃ] > [s]
	ṣ̌	ش	שׁ	[ʃ̣]
	ṣ	ص	צ	[s̥]
	ẓ	ض		[s̥]/[ʃ̣]
	ṭ	ط	ט	[t̤]
	ẓ	ظ		[t̤]
	c	ع	ע	[c]
	ġ	غ		[g]
	p	پ	פ	[p]
	f	ف		[f]
	q	ق	ק	[q]
	k	ك	כ	[k]
	l	ل	ל	[l]
	m	م	מ	[m]
	n	ن	נ	[n]
	h	ه	ה	[h]
	w	و	ו	[w]
	v	Tr. و		[v]
	y	ي	י	[j]
	ž	ژ		[ʒ]
	č	چ		[tʃ̣]
Vowels	e	Tr. ـا	A. אַ אָ Heb. אֶ אֹ	[e] [o]
	ē		A. אַ אָ אֵ אֹ Heb. אֶ אֹ אֵ אֹ	[e̞] [o̞]
	á	Tr. ـا		[a]
	à	ح		[a] [ʔ]

	ā	آ	A. آ Heb. אָ	[aa] [aa]
	a	ا	A. ا Heb. אַ	[a] [a]
	ū	أُو	A. أُو Heb. אוּ	[uu]
	u	ـُ	A. ـُ Heb. אֻ	[u]
	ī	إِي	A. إِي Heb. אִי	[ii]
	i	ـِ	A. ـِ Heb. אִ	[i]
	ə		Heb. אֶ	[e]
	ō		A. أُو Heb. אוֹ	[oo]
Dipontho	aw	أَوْ	A. أَوْ	[aa] [aa]
	ay	أَيَّ	A. أَيَّ	[aa] [aa]

Note on the 2 types of transliteration of Arabic used in this article:

1. Complete transliteration:

This type is based on the correct pronunciation of the word combined with its orthography. The main characteristics of this type are the following:

- (1) All declensions are shown.
- (2) Feminine ending اُ is written *-atu*.
- (3) Final ي is transliterated as *à*. Although pronounced like the short vowel *a*, the form *à* is used to distinguish it from a final *a ـِ*.
- (4) Initial *a* of the article *al* is retained although in speech it is not pronounced if preceded by a vowel.

E.g.: بَيْتُ الْمَالِ is written *baytu al-māli* instead of *baytu l-māli* although pronounced *baytu l-māli*.

- (5) Final ي is written *-iyyu*.
- (6) Final ي is written *-i*.

This type is mainly used in linguistic discussions.

2. Abbreviated transliteration:

The main characteristics of this type are:

- (1) Declensions are dropped.
- (2) The feminine ending اُة is transcribed as *-ah* even if followed by a genitive noun.
E.g.: خربة روجا is transcribed as Xaribah Rawhā not Xaribatu Rawhā.
- (3) Final اِ is retained as *à*.
- (4) Final اِة is written *-ī*.
- (5) Final اِة is written *-ī*.

This type is used in the transliteration of names and titles of books.

Note on the transliteration of toponyms written in Arabic:

Like other names, toponyms are written following the abbreviated type of transliteration. Local dialectic pronunciation is not used in the transliteration.
E.g.: زحلة is written Zāhlah (full transcription: Zāhlātu) not Zāhle or Zāhli.

Maps:

Note: Maps 1-13 and 15 are based on the 1:200000 topographical map of Lebanon, Direction of Geographic Affairs, Lebanese Army.

Map 1:

1	Bacāṣīr
2	Bakīfā
3	Bakaštīn
4	Banamrah
5	Baqcūn
6	Baqṣah, al-
7	Barġūṭiyyah, al-
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
10	Bāṣiqiyyah, al-
11	Baṭṭāl, al-
12	Bayqūn
13	Bazaynā
14	Burjayn, al-
15	Cabrā
16	Calmān
17	Cānisiyyah
18	Cānūt
19	Caqlīn
20	Cayn al-Asad
21	Cayn Farayšūn
22	Cayn al-Ḥawr
23	Dalhamiyyah, al-
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārayyā
26	Dayr al-Muxalliṣ
27	Dibbiyyah, al-
28	Duwayr, al-
29	Fuxaytah, al-
30	Ḥajjājiyyah, al-
31	Halyūnah, al-
32	Ḥārah Bacāṣīr
33	Ḥaṣrūt
34	Iskandarūnah
35	Jadrā
36	Jalīliyyah, al-
37	Jamīliyyah, al-
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
40	Kafr Fāqūd
41	Kitirmāyah
42	Lāhibiyyah, al-
43	Macniyyah, al-
44	Majdalūnā
45	Maqṣabah

46	Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ
47	Marj Barjā
48	Marjiyyāt
49	Mazbūd
50	Mazmūrā
51	Mazracah al-Žahr
52	Muğayriyyah, al-
53	Muhtaḡirah, al-
54	Muṣaycā, al-
55	Muṭīllah, al-
56	Nabī Yūnus, al-
57	Qalamūn, Hiṣn al-
58	Qalcah Abul-Husn
59	Qalcah Buṭnā
60	Qaṣr, al-
61	Qaṣṣūbah
62	Qatlah Cīsā
63	Quraycah, al-
64	Rizzāniyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
66	Sarcūniyyah, al-
67	Šahīm
68	Šamacrīn
69	Šammīs, al-
70	Siblīn
71	Siyār, al-
72	Tirūn
73	Turaylā
74	Wādī al-Zaynah
75	Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
77	Xandaq, al-
78	Xaribah Bisrī
79	Xaribah Dabaš
80	Zacrūr, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-
82	Žahr al-Mağārah
83	Zaytūniyyah, al-

Map 2

Administrative divisions in the Abbasid period

- 1: *Kūratu* of Anṭarṭūs, *Jundu* of Homs
- 2: *Kūratu* of Carqah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 3: *Kūratu* of Ṭarābulus, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 4: *Kūratu* of Batrūn, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 5: *Kūratu* of Jubayl, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 6: *Kūratu* of Bayrūt, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 7: *Kūratu* of Šaydā, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 8: *Kūratu* of Šūr, *Jundu* of Jordan
- 9: *Kūratu* of Cakkā, *Jundu* of Jordan

- 10: *Kūratu* of Ṭabariyyah, *Jundu* of Jordan
- 11: *Kūratu* of al-Ḥūlah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 12: *Kūratu* of al-Jawlān, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 13: *Kūratu* of al-Baṭaniyyah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 14: *Kūratu* of al-Ġūṭah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 15: *Kūratu* of al-Zabadānī, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 16: *Kūratu* of Sanīr, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 17: *Kūratu* of Baclabakk, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 18: *Kūratu* or *Iqlīmu* of Homs, *Jundu* of Homs

Map 3

Administrative divisions in the Seljuk, Atabegid and Frankish periods

- 1: Seigneurie of Crac (Ḥiṣn al-Akrād), County of Tripoli
- 2: Seigneurie of Archas (Carqah), County of Tripoli
- 3: Seigneurie of Gibelaccar (Jabal Cakkār), County of Tripoli
- 4: Jabal al-Ẓinniyyīn, Kingdom of Baalbakk (?)
- 5: Tripoli, County of Tripoli
- 6: La Core de Triple (Kūrah Ṭarābulus), County of Tripoli
- 7: Seigneurie of Buserra (Jubbah Baṣarrī), County of Tripoli
- 8: Seigneurie of Boutron (Batrūn), County of Tripoli
- 9: Seigneurie of Gibelet (Jubayl) or Bible, County of Tripoli
- 10: Seigneurie of Moinetre (al-Munayṭīrah), County of Tripoli
- 11: Kisrawān, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 12: Barut, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 13: al-Matn, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 14: al-Ġarb, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 15: al-Jurd, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 16: Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 17: Schuf Henihati (al-Šūf al-Ḥiṭī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 18: Clym el-Kārroub (Iqlīm al-Xarrūb), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 19: Seigneurie of Gezin (Jizzīn) or Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (Šūf al-Mayādinah), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 20: Seete, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 21: Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 22: Clym Essomar (Iqlīm al-Šūmar), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 23: Seigneurie of Beaufort (al-Šaqīf), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 24: Seigneurie of Sur, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 25: Seigneurie of Chateauneuf (Hūnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 26: Seigneurie of Escandelion (Iskandarūnah), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 27: Seigneurie of Toron (Tibnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 28: al-Ḥūlah, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 29: Mergium (Marj Cuyūn), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 30: al-Carqūb (?), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 31: Wādī al-Taym, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 32: Kingdom of Baalbakk
- 33: al-Munāṣafāt (Frankish and Islamic condominium), Country of Tripoli
- 34: Kingdom of Homs
- 35: Jubbah Cassāl or Sanīr, Kingdom of Damascus
- 36: al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 37: al-Ġūṭah, Kingdom of Damascus
- 38: al-Iqlīm, Kingdom of Damascus
- 39: al-Šacrā', Kingdom of Bostra

- 40: al-Jaydūr or Nawà, Kingdom of Bostra
 41: al-Şanamayn, Kingdom of Bostra

Map 4

Administrative divisions in the Mamluk period

- 1: *Niyābatu* of Ḥiṣn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 2: al-Munāṣafāt, *Niyābatu* of Ḥiṣn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 3: Carqah, *Niyābatu* of Ḥiṣn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 4: *Niyābatu* of Ḥiṣn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 5: Tripoli, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 6: *Wilāyatu* of al-Ẓinniyyīn, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 7: *Wilāyatu* of Bašarrī, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 8: *Wilāyatu* of Anfah, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 9: *Wilāyatu* of al-Batrūn, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 10: *Wilāyatu* of Jubayl, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 11: *Wilāyatu* of Jubbah al-Munaytirah, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 12: Kisrawān, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus
- 13: Beirut, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus
- 14: al-Matn, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus
- 15: al-Ġarb, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus
- 16: al-Jurd, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus
- 17: al-Šūf al-Suwayzānī, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 18: al-Šūf al-Ḥiṭī, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 19: Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 20: Jizzīn, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 21: Sidon, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 22: Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 23: Iqlīm al-Šūmar, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus
- 24: al-Šaqīf, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad
- 25: Marj Cuyūn, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad
- 26: Hūnīn or al-Nahārīr, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad
- 27: *Wilāyatu* of Tyre, Kingdom of Safad
- 28: *Wilāyatu* of Tibnīn, Kingdom of Safad
- 29: al-Ḥūlah, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus
- 30: al-Carqūb, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus
- 31: Wādī al-Taym, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus
- 32: *Wilāyatu* of al-Biqāc al-Cazīzī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 33: *Wilāyatu* of al-Biqāc al-Baclabakkī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 34: *Niyābatu* of Homs, Kingdom of Damascus
- 35: Jubbah Cassāl, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus
- 36: Wādī Baradā, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 37: al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 38: Iqlīm al-Ballān, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 39: al-Ġūṭah, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus
- 40: Iqlīm al-Dārānī, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus
- 41: Wādī al-Cajam, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus
- 42: Iqlīm al-Zabīb, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus
- 43: *Wilāyatu* of al-Šacrā', Kingdom of Damascus
- 44: *Wilāyatu* of Nawà, Kingdom of Damascus
- 45: *Wilāyatu* of al-Şanamayn, Kingdom of Damascus

Map 5

Administrative divisions in 16th century

- 1: Nahiye of Arca, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 2a: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 2b: *Yaylāqāt* of Marjhīn and Rašbacāl, Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 3: Nahiye of al-Manāšif, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 4: Nahiye of al-Žinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 5: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 6: Nahiye of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 7: Nahiye of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 8: Nahiye of Anfah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 9: Nahiye of Bašarrī, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 10: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 11: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 12: Cāqūrā, in the nahiye of Baalbak
- 13: Nahiye of Futūh Banī Raḥḥāl, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 14: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 17: Nahiye of Beirut, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 18: Nahiye of al-Ġarb, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 19: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 20: Nahiye of Šūf al-Ḥiṭī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 21: Nahiye of Šūf al-Šuwayzānī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 22: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 23: Nahiye of Jizzin, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 24: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 25: Nahiye of Sidon, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon
- 27: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Sanjak of Safad
- 28: Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad
- 29: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad
- 30: Nahiye of al-Ḥūlah, Sanjak of Damascus
- 31: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of Damascus
- 32: Nahiye of Wādī al-Taym, Sanjak of Damascus
- 33: Nahiye of Šūf al-Bayyāz, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
- 34: Nahiye of Šūf al-Ḥarrādīn, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
- 35: Nahiye of Qurnah, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
- 36: Nahiye of Ḥammārā, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
- 37: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
- 38: Nahiye of Wādī Baradā, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
- 39: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
- 40: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Sanjak of Damascus
- 41: Nahiye of Baalbak, Sanjak of Damascus
- 42: Nahiye of Homs, Sanjak of Homs
- 43: Nahiye of Ḥuṣn al-Akrād, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 44: Nahiye of al-Gūṭah, Sanjak of Damascus
- 45: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Dārānī, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus
- 46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Zabīb, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
- 47: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus
- 48: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
- 49: Nahiye of al-Jaydūr, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
- 50: Nahiye of Banū Kilāb, Nahiye of Hauran, Sanjak of Damascus

Map 6
Administrative divisions in 1832

- 1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 3: Nahiye of al-Žinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 11: Nahiye of Batrun, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 13: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
- 14: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 15: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 17: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 18: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon
- 19: Nahiye of Upper Ġarb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 20: Nahiye of Lower Ġarb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 21: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 22: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 23: Nahiye of al-Šahhār, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 24: Nahiye of al-Manāšif, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 25: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 27: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 29: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayhān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
- 30: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon
- 31: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Vilayet of Sidon
- 32: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Vilayet of Sidon
- 33: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Vilayet of Sidon
- 34: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Vilayet of Sidon
- 35: Nahiye of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 36: Nahiye of Hāšbayyā (Lower Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām
- 37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā (Upper Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām
- 38: Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām
- 39: Nahiye of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām
- 40: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Vilayet of Šām
- 41: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Vilayet of Šām
- 42: Nahiye of Wādī Baradā, Vilayet of Šām
- 43: Nahiye of al-Ġūṭah, Vilayet of Šām
- 44: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Vilayet of Šām
- 45: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Vilayet of Šām
- 46: Nahiye of al-Hūlah, Vilayet of Šām
- 47: Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Vilayet of Šām
- 48: Nahiye of Hauran, Vilayet of Šām

Map 7

Administrative divisions in 1842-1860

- 1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 3: Nahiye of al-Žinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon

- 4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 11: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 13: Nahiye of al-Munaytirah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 14: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 16: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 17: Nahiye of al-Matn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 18: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 19: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 20: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon
- 21: Nahiye of Upper Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 22: Nahiye of Lower Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 23: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 24: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 25: Nahiye of al-Šahhār, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 26: Nahiye of al-Manāšif, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 27: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 29: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 30: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 31: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayhān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 32: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon
- 33: Nahiye of Jibāc, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 34: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 35: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 36: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 37: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 38: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 39: Nahiye of Macrakah, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 40: Nahiye of Qānā, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 41: Nahiye of Tyre, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 42: Caza of Hāšbayyā, Vilayet of Šām
- 43: Caza of Rāšayyā, Vilayet of Šām
- 44: Sanjak of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām
- 45: Sanjak of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām

Map 8

Administrative divisions in 1861-1918

- 1: Nahiye of al-Durayb, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 2: Nahiye of al-Jūmah, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 3: Nahiye of al-Qayṭac, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 4: Caza of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 5: Caza of al-Zinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 7: Nahiye of Ihdin, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 8: Bašarrī, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 9: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

- 10: Nahiye of Ḥaṣrūn, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 11: Nahiye of Qanāt, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 12: Nahiye of Tannūrīn (Upper Batrun), Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 13: Nahiye of Middle Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 14: Nahiye of Lower Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 15: Nahiye of Northern Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 16: Nahiye of Middle Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 17: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭīc, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 18: Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 19: Nahiye of Lower Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 20: Nahiye of Upper Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 21: Nahiye of Jurd Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 22: Nahiye of al-Munayṭīrah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 23: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 24: Nahiye of Jurd Kisrawān, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 25: Nahiye of Guṣṭā, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 26: Nahiye of Jūniyah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 27: Nahiye of al-Zūq, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 28: Nahiye of Šimīṣṭār, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 29: Caza of Zaḥlah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 30: Nahiye of al-Qāṭīc, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 31: Baskintā, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 32: Nahiye of al-Šuwayr, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 33: Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 34: Nahiye of Upper Matn, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 35: Nahiye of al-Sāhil, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 36: Beirut
- 37: Nahiye of Farther Ġarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 38: Nahiye of Northern Ġarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 39: Nahiye of Southern Ġarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 40: Nahiye of Northern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 41: Nahiye of Northern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 42: Nahiye of Southern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 43: Nahiye of Upper Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 44: Nahiye of Southern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 45: Nahiye of al-Šūfān, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 47: Nahiye of al-Manāṣīf, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 48: Nahiye of al-Šaḥḥār, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 49: Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 50: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 51: Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 52: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayḥān, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon
- 53: Sidon
- 54: Nahiye of Jibāc, Caza of Sidon
- 55: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Caza of Sidon
- 56: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Caza of Sidon
- 57: Nahiye of Marjucuyūn, Caza of Sidon
- 58: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Caza of Tyre
- 59: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Caza of Tyre
- 60: Nahiye of Macrakah, Caza of Tyre
- 61: Nahiye of Qānā, Caza of Tyre
- 62: Tyre
- 63: Caza of Ḥaṣbayyā
- 64: Caza of Rāṣayyā

- 65: Nahiye of Eastern Biqāc
- 66: Nahiye of Western Biqāc
- 67: Caza of Baalbak
- 68: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli

Map 9

Administrative divisions in 1925

- 1: Nahiye of Qubayyāt, District of Tripoli
- 2: Nahiye of Ḥalbā, District of Tripoli
- 3: Nahiye of Sīr, District of Tripoli
- 4: Nahiye of Zağartā, District of Tripoli
- 5: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tripoli
- 6: Nahiye of Amyūn, District of Batrun
- 7: Nahiye of Bašarrī, District of Batrun
- 8: Nahiye of Dūma, District of Batrun
- 9: Directly belonging to Batrun
- 10: Nahiye of Jubayl, District of Kisrawān
- 11: Nahiye of Qarṭabā, District of Kisrawān
- 12: Nahiye of Kufūr, District of Kisrawān
- 13: Nahiye of Rayfūn, District of Kisrawān
- 14: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Kisrawān
- 15: Nahiye of Bikfayyā, District of Matn
- 16: Nahiye of Šuwayr, District of Matn
- 17: Nahiye of Baskintā, District of Matn
- 18: Nahiye of Hammānā, District of Matn
- 19: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Matn
- 20: District of Beirut
- 21: Nahiye of Šuwayfāt, District of Šūf
- 22: Nahiye of Cālayh, District of Šūf
- 23: Nahiye of Rišmayyā, District of Šūf
- 24: Nahiye of Cayn Zahaltā, District of Šūf
- 25: Nahiye of Muxtārah, District of Šūf
- 26: Nahiye of Šahīm, District of Šūf
- 27: Autonomous Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar
- 28: Nahiye of Jizzīn, District of Sidon
- 29: Nahiye of Nabaṭiyyah, District of Sidon
- 30: Nahiye of Cadlūn, District of Sidon
- 31: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Sidon
- 32: Nahiye of Tibnīn, District of Tyre
- 33: Nahiye of Calmā, District of Tyre
- 34: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tyre
- 35: Nahiye of Ḥašbayyā, District of Marjciyūn
- 36: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Marjciyūn
- 37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā, District of Zaḥlah
- 38: Nahiye of Šiğbīn, District of Zaḥlah
- 39: Nahiye of Qabb Ilyās, District of Zaḥlah
- 40: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Zaḥlah
- 41: Nahiye of Ṭalyā, District of Baalbak
- 42: Nahiye of Dayr al-Aḥmar, District of Baalbak
- 43: Nahiye of Hirml, District of Baalbak
- 44: Nahiye of Rās Baclabakk, District of Baalbak
- 45: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Baalbak

Map 10

Administrative divisions in 1930

- 1: Caza of Cakkār, District of Northern Lebanon
- 2: Caza of Tripoli, District of Northern Lebanon
- 3: Caza of Zağartā, District of Northern Lebanon
- 4: Caza of Kūrah, District of Northern Lebanon
- 5: Caza of Batrun, District of Northern Lebanon
- 6: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon
- 7: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon
- 8: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon
- 9: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon
- 10: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon
- 11: District of Beirut
- 12: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Southern Lebanon
- 13: Caza of Sidon, District of Southern Lebanon
- 14: Caza of Tyre, District of Southern Lebanon
- 15: Caza of Marjcuṡyūn, District of Southern Lebanon
- 16: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc
- 17: Caza of Zaḥlah, District of Biqāc
- 18: Caza of Baalbak, District of Biqāc
- 19: Caza of Hirmil, District of Biqāc

Map 11

Administrative divisions in 2006

- 1: District of Cakkār
- 2: Caza of Żinniyyah and Minyah, District of the North
- 3: Caza of Zağartā, District of the North
- 4: Caza of Kūrah, District of the North
- 5: Caza of Bašarrī, District of the North
- 6: Caza of Batrun, District of the North
- 7: Caza of Jubayl, District of Mt Lebanon
- 8: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon
- 9: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon
- 10: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon
- 11: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon
- 12: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon
- 13: Beirut
- 14: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Nabaṡiyyah
- 15: Caza of Nabaṡiyyah, District of Nabaṡiyyah
- 16: Caza of Marjcuṡyūn, District of Nabaṡiyyah
- 17: Caza of Ḥāšbayyā, District of Nabaṡiyyah
- 18: Caza of Sidon, District of the South
- 19: Caza of Tyre, District of the South
- 20: Caza of Bint Jubayl, District of the South
- 21: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc
- 22: Caza of Western Biqāc, District of Biqāc
- 23: Caza of Zaḥlah, District of Biqāc
- 24: Caza of Baalbak, District of Baalbak-Hirmil
- 25: Caza of Hirmil, District of Baalbak-Hirmil

Map 12

Ethnic distribution in the 16th century

S: Sunni majority

Sh: Shiite majority

D: Druze majority

C: Christian majority

C + S + Sh: Christian majority with the presence of Sunnis and Shiites

Map 13

Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the 16th century

1	Bacāṣīr
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
12	Bayqūn
14	Burjayn, al-
18	Cānūt
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārayyā
33	Ḥaṣrūt
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
41	Kitirmāyah
43	Macniyyah, al-
49	Mazbūd
52	Muḡayriyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
67	Šahīm
70	Siblīn
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-

Map 14

Extent of the Mardaite rebellion

Map 15

Settlements mentioned in the Frankish period and the limits of Cānūt and Dārayyā

¹ al-Ḥajjār, *Tārīx Iqlīm al-Xarrūb*, p. 15.

² The dialect of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and that of Šahīm particularly is described by Henry Fleisch, “Le Parler Arabe de Šhīm (Liban)”, in Fleisch, *Etudes d’Arabe Dialectal*.

³ al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, pp. 120-130. al-Wāqidi, *Futūḥ al-Šām*, vol. 1, pp. 68-69, 92. al-Ṭabarī, *Tārīx al-Ṭabarī*, vol. 3, pp. 434-442. Ibn al-Aṭīr, *al-Kāmil*, vol. 2, pp. 427-429, 491. Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 336-339. al-Azdī, *Kitāb Futūḥ al-Šām*, pp. 238-239. Xalīfah b. Xayyāt, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, pp. 113, 117.

⁴ Known as Jabal al-Lukkām جبل اللكام and al-Jabal al-Aswad الجبل الاسود in Arabic, Ṭūrā Ukkāmā ܬܘܪܐ ܘܟܟܡܐ in Syriac, and Μαῦρον ὄρος in Greek.

⁵ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 355-356. al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 160. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 352. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 224. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 455.

⁶ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 364-366.

⁷ *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudā*, p. 94.

⁸ The name John Maron Yūḥannān Mārūn ܝܘܚܢܢ ܡܪܘܢ means ‘John of the Monastery of St Maron’.

⁹ *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudā*, p. 94. Chartouni, *Le Traité des «Dix Chapitres»*, pp. 26-27, 29.

¹⁰ Dibs, *al-Jāmic al-Mufaṣṣal*, pp. 39-49

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51.

¹² al-Mascūdī, *Kitāb at-Tanbīh wa’l-Ischrāf*, p. 153.

¹³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

¹⁴ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 361. al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 160. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. al-Yacqūbī, *Tārīx*, vol. 2, p. 269.

¹⁵ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 363-364. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 469. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145-146. al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, pp. 160-161. al-Ṭabarī, *Tārīx al-Ṭabarī*, vol. 6, p. 150.

¹⁶ Ibn Casākir gives the date as 142 H. (759/760) and 143 H. (760/761). Theophanes gives the date as 6252 AM (759/760).

¹⁷ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 431. al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 18, pp. 265-267. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

¹⁸ al-Awzācī was one of the Muslim notables of this period. He lived in Beirut and died in 773.

¹⁹ al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

²⁰ Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 32, p. 299.

²¹ Ancestor of the Druze Arslān family.

²² *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 13-14, 44. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

²³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 44-45. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

²⁴ That two independent sources indicate the same date means that this date should be correct.

²⁵ al-Balāḍurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 164.

²⁶ Southern Mt Lebanon was known as Jabal Cāmilah جبل عاملة. Now it is known as Jabal Cāmil جبل عامل, the abbreviation of Jabal Cāmilah. The Shiites of southern Mt Lebanon descend mainly from the tribe of Cāmilah.

²⁷ The Alaouite Mountains were known as Jabal Tanūx جبل تنوخ and Jabal Bahrā’ جبل بهراء. The modern Alaouites descend mainly from these two tribes.

²⁸ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56.

²⁹ = ‘River of death’. The river acquired this name after the battle.

³⁰ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 496.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 496.

³² *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 497.

³³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 498.

³⁴ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64, 73. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

³⁵ al-Anṭākī, *Tārīx*, p. 143. Ibn Taḡrī Bardī, *al-Nujūm al-Zāhirah*, vol. 4, p. 33.

³⁶ Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 98-99.

- ³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 99.
- ³⁸ Ibn al-Qalānisī, *Dayl Tārīx Dimašq*, p. 120.
- ³⁹ Honigmann, *Le Synekdomos*, pp. 66.
- ⁴⁰ Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 49, p. 302; vol. 53, p. 344; vol. 59, p. 13 etc.
- ⁴¹ Ibn Xurdādbah, *al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik*, p. 75.
- ⁴² *RCEA*, vol. 9, p. 188.
- ⁴³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 51.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 47.
- ⁴⁵ Ibn Ḥawqal, *Opus Geographicum*, p. 167.
- ⁴⁶ William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 11.14. Ibn al-Qalānisī, p. 171.
- ⁴⁷ Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 18.
- ⁴⁸ William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 13.25.
- ⁴⁹ Šālih b. Yaḥyā, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 43.
- ⁵⁰ Ibn Šaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Šalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 159. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 99. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, *RHC, Historiens Occidentaux*, Tome II, 13:47, p. 71.
- ⁵¹ Ibn Šaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Šalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 210. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:9, p. 187-188.
- ⁵² *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:17, p. 199.
- ⁵³ Abū-Šāmah, *al-Dayl calā al-Rawzatayn*, p. 103. The district of Jizzīn was known as Šūf al-Mayādinah شوف الميادين = 'the highlands of the *Mayādinah*'. The people of this district were Shiites and were called in Arabic *al-Mayādinah* الميادين.
- ⁵⁴ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 32:25, p. 365.
- ⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 33:8, p. 374.
- ⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 33:48, p. 418. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 100, 159.
- ⁵⁷ Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.
- ⁵⁸ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:2, p. 440-441. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 100.
- ⁵⁹ Šālih b. Yaḥyā, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 56. Xazīr is the son of Muḥammad son of Ḥajjī son of Karāmah who possessed Barjah and Bacāšīr as fiefs as stated before.
- ⁶⁰ Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 329.
- ⁶¹ *Idib.*, p. 329.
- ⁶² *Idib.*, p. 329.
- ⁶³ *Idib.*, pp. 329-330.
- ⁶⁴ *Idib.*, p. 330.
- ⁶⁵ Now al-Marwāniyyah المروانية.
- ⁶⁶ Iqlīm al-Šūmar.
- ⁶⁷ Now Cānūt. *f* in *Hanouf* is a corruption of *t*.
- ⁶⁸ Now Dārayyā.
- ⁶⁹ Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 330.
- ⁷⁰ Now Ziftā زفتا.
- ⁷¹ Now Tiffāhtā تفاحتا.
- ⁷² Dāwudiyyah Banī Ḥadīd داودية بنى حديد in the Ottoman period. Now Mazracah al-Dāwudiyyah مزركة الداودية.
- ⁷³ The name of this village survives now in the name of the spring of Cayn al-Musayjicah.
- ⁷⁴ Now al-Jalīliyyah.
- ⁷⁵ Now al-Zacrūriyyah.
- ⁷⁶ Now Bakīfā. *s* in *Bequifs* is a corruption of *a* or *e*.
- ⁷⁷ Now the valley of Nahr al-Ḥammām.
- ⁷⁸ Now Šāḥīm.
- ⁷⁹ Now al-Burjayn.
- ⁸⁰ Now surviving in the name of Qalcah Buṭnā. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnus, *al-Macālim al-Aṭariyyah*, p. 202-203).
- ⁸¹ Now surviving in the name of Cayn Farayšūn (cf. Yūnus, *al-Macālim al-Aṭariyyah*, p. 203-204).
- ⁸² Unknown.
- ⁸³ Now surviving in the name of Xaribah Dabaš. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnus, *al-Macālim al-Aṭariyyah*, p. 204-205).
- ⁸⁴ Unknown. *el-Hāmmem* suggests that it is close to Nahr al-Ḥammām.
- ⁸⁵ Now Mazracah Turaylā (cf. Yūnus, *al-Macālim al-Aṭariyyah*, p. 198).
- ⁸⁶ Now surviving in the name of Cayn al-Safarjaliyyah. Final *s* in *el-Sefargelis* is a corruption of *e* or *a*.

- ⁸⁷ Now Kafr Fāqūd كفر فاقد. *h* in *Cafarfacouh* is a corruption of *d*.
- ⁸⁸ Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 332.
- ⁸⁹ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 444. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.
- ⁹⁰ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 445. Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, II, p. 84.
- ⁹¹ *Idib.*, p. 340.
- ⁹² Frankish: clym el-Kārroub.
- ⁹³ Frankish: Le Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (cf. Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).
- ⁹⁴ Frankish: Le Schuf Henihati (cf. Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).
- ⁹⁵ Frankish seigneurie of Gezin.
- ⁹⁶ Frankish: Le Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (cf. Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).
- ⁹⁷ Frankish: clym Essomar.
- ⁹⁸ Frankish seigneurie of Beaufort.
- ⁹⁹ Other manuscripts read: السرية, الشوبة, الشوبة, الشربة.
- ¹⁰⁰ al-Idrīsī, *Opus Geographicum*, fas. 4, p. 370.
- ¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 371.
- ¹⁰² Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.
- ¹⁰³ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawʿ al-Zāhir*, p. 281. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 107.
- ¹⁰⁴ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawʿ al-Zāhir*, p. 295-298. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 110.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawʿ al-Zāhir*, p. 332. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, pp. 115-116.
- ¹⁰⁶ Ibn al-Jazarī, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, p. 46. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 282. al-Nuwayrī, *Nihāyah al-Arab*, vol. 31, p. 195.
- ¹⁰⁷ al-Qalqašandī, *Šubḥ al-Acšā*, vol. 8, p. 222.
- ¹⁰⁸ al-Qaṭṭār, *Qawācid al-Ādāb*, pp. 40, 46-47. Taqiyyuddīn, *al-Usar fī Jabal al-Šūf*, pp. 31, 40-41.
- ¹⁰⁹ Ibn Tūlūn, *Mufākahah al-Xillān*, vol. 2, pp. 28-30. Ibn al-Ḥimšī, *Hawādiṭ al-Zamān*, pp. 523-525. Ibn Šibāt, *Šidq al-Axbār*, vol. 2, pp. 936.
- ¹¹⁰ Khalifé, *Nawāḥī Lubnān*, p. 178.
- ¹¹¹ Aldoensis, *Tārīx al-Azminah*, p. 551.
- ¹¹² *Ibid.*, p. 553.
- ¹¹³ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 299. Abu-Husayn, *The View from Istanbul*, pp. 44, 48. al-Šihābī, *Kitāb al-Ġurar al-Hisān*, p. 744.
- ¹¹⁴ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 300.
- ¹¹⁵ al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, pp. 3-5.
- ¹¹⁶ These were composed of the nahiyes of Kisrawān, al-Matn, al-Jurd, al-Ġarb, al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, northern Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayḥān. Jabal al-Šūf, also known as Jabal al-Durūz, consists of the nahiyes of al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and al-Šūf. [Map 6]
- ¹¹⁷ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 141. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, p. 15.
- ¹¹⁸ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 143. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban*, vol. 1, p. 123.
- ¹¹⁹ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 144.
- ¹²⁰ Ismail, *Documents Diplomatiques*, Première Partie, Tome 3, pp. 142, 145, 159, 172.
- ¹²¹ The government of Bilād Jubayl, formed of the nahiyes of Jubayl, al-Futūḥ الفتوح, Jubbah al-Munayṭīrah جبة المنيطرة, al-Batrūn, Jubbah Bašarrī جبة بشرى, al-Kūrah الكورة, al-Zāwiyah الزاوية and al-Hirmil الهرمل [Map 6], and originally under the government of the Shiite Ḥamādah family, became part of the government of the Šihāb emirs after 1763.
- ¹²² al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 150.
- ¹²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, pp. 444-448.
- ¹²⁴ 40 pāra = 1 ġuruš.
- ¹²⁵ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, pp. 470-471.
- ¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 151.
- ¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 152.
- ¹²⁸ Formed of Upper Ġarb الغرب الاعلى, Lower Ġarb الغرب الاسفل, al-Šaḥḥār الشحار, al-Jurd, al-Carqūb العرقوب, al-Šūf, al-Manāšif المناصف, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayḥān.
- ¹²⁹ Formed of Sāhil Bayrūt ساحل بيروت, al-Matn, al-Qāṭic القاطع, Kisrawān and al-Futūḥ.

- ¹³⁰ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 530. The two districts were usually known in Arabic as *Qā'immaqāmiyyah al-Durūz* قائممقامية الدروز and *Qā'immaqāmiyyah al-Naṣārā* قائممقامية النصارى.
- ¹³¹ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 531.
- ¹³² al-Xūrī, *Majmac al-Masarrāt*, p. 53.
- ¹³³ *Hadīqah al-Axbār*, 4th Year, no. 169, 29/11 July 1861; 4th Year, no. 170, 18/6 July 1861.
- ¹³⁴ The caza of al-Šūf was formed of the nahiyes of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Upper Carqūb العرقوب الاعلى, Northern Carqūb العرقوب الشمالى, Southern Carqūb العرقوب الجنوبى, al-Manāšif, Northern Jurd الجرد الشمالى, Southern Jurd الجرد الجنوبى, Upper Ġarb الغرب الاعلى, Northern Ġarb الغرب الشمالى, Farther Ġarb الغرب الاقصى, and al-Šaḥḥār. [Map 8]
- ¹³⁵ *Lubnān: Mabāḥiṭ Cilmiyyah wa Ijtīmāciyyah*, vol. 1, pp. 54-71.
- ¹³⁶ Now known as Mazracah al-Žahr.
- ¹³⁷ Originally known as al-Muhtakirah.
- ¹³⁸ *La Syrie et le Liban*, p. 24.
- ¹³⁹ Arrêté no. 178, 31 January 1919, *Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions de la Z.O. (24 Octobre 1918—31 Août 1920)*, pp. 2-3.
- ¹⁴⁰ Arrêté no. 318, 21 August 1920.
- ¹⁴¹ Arrêté no. 336, 1 September 1920.
- ¹⁴² Arrêté no. 3066, 9 April 1925, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise*, no. 1862, 61 Année, pp. 2-9.
- ¹⁴³ Decree-Law no. 5, 3 February 1930, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise, Lois et Décrets*, no. 2304, 70 année, pp. 2-8.
- ¹⁴⁴ Decree-Law no. 18, 12 January 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 2, pp. 96-114.
- ¹⁴⁵ Decree-Law no. 89, 14 April 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 16, pp. 1039-1044.
- ¹⁴⁶ Decree no. 4888, 18 February 1982, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 9, pp. 234-235.
- ¹⁴⁷ Decree no. 6100, 30 August 2001, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 44, pp. 3830-3831.
- ¹⁴⁸ The information is taken from: Fiḡālī, *Lubnān fī Mawsūcah*, vol. 15, pp. 140-143, 144-145, 148-149, 152-153, 156-158, 175-176, 180, 186-187, 190-191, 192-193, 194-197, 198-200, 213-214, 215, 218-220, 228-230, 231-233; vol. 16, pp. 19-21, 22-24, 33-34, 39-44, 47-48, 49-52, 55-56, 62-63, 64-65, 82-85, 101, 107-108, 109-110, 114, 117-119, 123-124, 125-126, 137-138, 144-145, 146-148, 162-164; and Mufarrij, *Mawsūcah Qurā wa Mudun Lubnān*, vol. 2, pp. 188-193; vol. 3, pp. 7-9, 79-81, 223-224; vol. 4, pp. 27-29; vol. 5, pp. 53-54; vol. 7, pp. 25-26; vol. 8, pp. 198-199, 201-202, 229-235; vol. 9, pp. 75-84, 87-88; vol. 10, pp. 22-25, 190-191; vol. 11, pp. 14-16, 48-69, 116-121; vol. 12, pp. 7-11, 177-179; vol. 13, pp. 66-69, 164-166; vol. 14, pp. 87-94; vol. 15, pp. 122-123; vol. 16, pp. 43-44, 162-163, 255-256; vol. 17, pp. 16-17; vol. 18, pp. 173-174; vol. 19, pp. 248-249; vol. 20, pp. 84-86, 105-107, 116-117, 172-173, 208, 222-225; vol. 21, pp. 194-197, 233-235.
- ¹⁴⁹ al-Yacqūbī, *Kitāb al-Boldān*, p. 327.
- ¹⁵⁰ Cf. note 148 for the sources.
- ¹⁵¹ International Phonetic Alphabet.